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Every Hat in the store included in this sale.

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A Complete Clearance of Women's and Girls' Warm Winter Coats—Prices are reduced to a point that any woman in need of a coat should grasp this opportunity.

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17.50 to 22.50	"	"	**14.00**
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One Only Man's Canadian Coon Coat, Price $125.00, for $95.00
One of the finest quality coats in stock this season. Size 42.

Women's Dark Rat Coats Clearing at $67.50 and $76.00
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The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne and Toronto

CHAPTER I.—THE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Meyrick, the Squire of Silverdale, in Sussex, was coming down the stairs at Harewood Court, having tubbed and changed for dinner after a hard day in the saddle. He was the first downstairs, and he was standing with his back to the fire, looking down the long, beautiful room, when a hubbub broke out in the hall. Something had happened.

An accident. The Squire was a useful man in case of accident, for he had had a medical training, although he had never practised. It had stood him in good stead when he nursed a beloved mother, for whose sake he had given up a career of soldiering, carrying her all over Europe—often to places beyond the reach of nurses and doctors—in the search for health.

He had been wearing the gentle and listless expression which many young ladies had found so fascinating—still found so fascinating, although the Squire was in his fortieth year.

He was suddenly alert, tense. "What is the matter?" he asked, coming out into the hall, where there was a man who looked as though his knees would give way under him as he stood turning his hat about in his hands with a distraught air, while he brought out his words with a ghost, sobbing sound, as though his breath were spent. The servants were all about him. Discipline seemed for the moment relaxed at Harewood Court.

"What is the matter?" the Squire asked, in a voice of gentle authority. For a second there was silence. Then the butler spoke.

"This man says, sir, as how the char-a-bang from Owsthorpe to Alford 'ave run right down Breakback 'Ill. He says he don't believe there's one alive, for the char-a-bang's overturned and like as not on fire by this time."

"Let his lordship know," said the Squire, "and ring the bell to summon all the men on the estate."

He sprang up the stairs lightly, for all his nearly forty years. On the way he met a pretty girl coming down dressed in white, with holly-leaves and berries in her fair hair. She looked shyly at the Squire, as girls were wont to do. If he had been a fop he must have been intolerably conceited; but on the other hand, if he had been a fop, perhaps girls would never have looked at him swiftly and looked away again, as they had a habit of doing, discomposing what the Squire called his bachelor heart.

This time he never looked at her. He sped along to his room, seized his emergency case, which always travelled with him, and was back down the stairs and in the hall again before any of the men standing about had found their heads.

"Bring lanterns," he shouted at them; "blankets, beds, anything. For God's sake don't stand about there like a pack of fools."

The sharp speech from Mr. Meyrick, who was always so gentle, seemed to collect the scattered wits. There was a sudden movement where they had been standing, doing nothing. The Squire was out of the house bareheaded before they could set about obeying.

Breakback Hill is notorious as one of the worst hills in southeastern England. It is really two sides of a ravine, so narrow and deep that it would be easy to throw a bridge across it. The county these many years back had been talking of spanning it, to save its own horse-flesh, as well as the frequent accidents to man-flesh which have taken place on Breakback Hill. Now that the gentry are going in for having motors, after many protestations that they never would put down their horses for the horrid things, the county will probably move; for if the brakes were to refuse to act going down Breakback there would not be much chance for anybody. That was what had happened to the char-a-banc, and what people had been predicting would happen. The brakes had refused to act and Breakback Hollow was full of the dead and the dying.

At the top of the hill the Squire was aware that someone was on the scene before him. There was a row of cottages in Breakback Hollow—picturesque cottages, looking out on their fruit and flower-gardens, and up the wall of hill, which usually excited much admiration from town-dwellers, and were frequently made the subjects of pictures by amateur and other artists. There was about as much air in the Hollow as at the bottom of a deep well.

There was a dance of lanterns going on down in the Hollow. The night was light enough to show Mr. Meyrick the dark mass of the char-a-banc in the bottom of the Hollow, just at the gate of the cottages. The cries and groans came up to him as he raced down the hill. Through the terrible sounds he heard the rapid orders of a man who evidently knew what he was about. There was someone directing the useless energy of the crowd.

A tall, dark, burly fellow, with a heavy moustache. By the light of the lanterns the Squire caught sight of him. Not a gentleman—that was obvious in the dim light, and to the Squire's agitation. An old soldier, probably. He looked as though he had been drilled.

Already they were lifting the front part of the char-a-banc. There were splinters of it all over the road. Other helpers were carrying the injured, the dead, and the dying, to the side of the Hollow, laying them out on the grass.

The Squire glanced at what was being done. There were plenty of workers, and their number was being steadily augmented. He had no time to wonder where they had sprung from—out of the night and the fields. His work lay elsewhere.

He seized upon an old rustic who was bobbing about with a lantern aimlessly and steadied him.

"You stand there, my man," he said, "and show me a light till I see which of these people are dead and which living."

He put his hand on the lantern and directed it where it would serve the purpose he needed it for.

The first was a mere battered remnant of humanity, smashed out of all recognition; only a faint moan indicating that somewhere life housed within the body which had so many gaping doors to let it through. Poor fellow! Nothing to be done there. The yet quivering, broken thing would soon be quiet enough.

The man who carried the lantern was very old. The light falling on the old purple hand with its knotted veins revealed the fact without the evidence of the piping old voice. It was afterwards, when the horror was over, that the Squire recalled the things the old man had been saying which he had not known that he heard at the time.

The old man had been going home when the char-a-banc, swaying from side to side, had rushed to its destruction. He had gone on his way and had finished his supper before he had made any mention of the fact.

"'W'y,' says I to my grand-darter, 'that were as tasty a bit o' salt pork as ever I 'ad, and now I've 'ad my supper I'll go and see what's 'appened to the char-a-bang. Seems to me it be lyin' busted in Breakback 'Ollow.' 'Never, grandad,' she says. 'You wouldn't be goin' to sit 'ere and eat your supper withouten ever sayin' a word about the char-a-bang. You've been dramin' it,' she says. 'You wouldn't never go for to be as crool an old man as that.' 'I were right 'oongry for my supper, Liz,' says I. 'An' if they's dead they's dead; an' my goin' without supper wouldn't rise 'em from the dead.' She didn't give me my supper beer, that girl didn't, but runs out bawlin' to the neighbors. I did wish I'd 'eld my tongue till I'd 'ad my supper beer."

The old man bobbed along, slanting the lantern this way and that way as the Squire directed him, quite indifferent, apparently, about the fate of the poor human wreckage, babbling of his own concerns, and how if Liz was to stint 'im of his supper beer, an' 'im road-mendin' all day, he'd take his pension somewhere else, so he would.

Ah, they had come to a woman, conscious, for her eyes looked at the Squire imploringly out of their mask of blood. Her poor face had been jagged and cut by the glass of the char-a-banc as though by a sharp instrument, criss-cross wounds from forehead to chin. There was a certain grace about the poor head as it lay on the grass. The throat, which had escaped, was round and firm, the throat of a woman in the thirties.

(To Be Continued.)

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1138

More Canadian Aviators Wanted

Royal Naval Air Service Again Has Openings for Recruits

The Naval Service Department announces that there is again an opening for recruits for the Royal Naval Air Service. There have been several hundred commissions granted to Canadians who have enlisted for this service, but the demand is still greater than the supply. The service is an especially attractive one, offering fullest scope for individual initiative and resource. Volunteers for the service, if they pass the preliminary tests, are sent to England as probationary flight officers. The qualifying course there takes six months.

All applications for entry to the service should be addressed to the Naval Secretary, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, from whom full details as to qualifications can be obtained.

Arrangements have been made with the Militia Department to permit of the transfer of unattached and supernumerary militia officers to the air service.

German "Justice"

"Josef Buchmann was indicted at the Neutomischel court for having cried his wares in too loud a voice in the public market place after the burgomaster had complained that it annoyed him.

"Buchmann contended that it was the custom to cry one's goods in the market-place, and the court agreed that he was perfectly entitled to do so, since there was no law against it. The accused, however, had paid no heed to the burgomaster's complaint, though that complaint had been made through the chief of police, and therefore the man merited punishment, and would be fined $5."

To the great relief of the neighbors, the snobbish and unpopular Jones family were moving. While the furniture was being brought out some difficulty was experienced in removing a pianoforte from an upper room, and someone proposed getting it through a large window and sliding it down. Then came a suggestion from the Jones' next-door neighbor, who had long fostered the deepest enmity toward them, though until now she had attempted to conceal it. "No," she said, acidly, all her pent-up bitterness at last showing itself in her tone, "let it come out as it went in—on the installment system!"—Christian Register.

Looking Ahead

Mr. Robbins came home well pleased with his achievement at the employment agency.

"I engaged two cooks today," he said.

"Why two?" said his wife. "We need only one."

"I know," said Mr. Robbins, "but one comes tomorrow, the other a week from tomorrow."—Chicago Herald.

Strategy

Wife (at midnight): Tom, wake up! I hear a burglar. Get up and go downstairs.

Hub: It's probably a mouse you hear, but I'll go down.

Wife: A mouse! Mercy! you'll stay right here in this room.

Adding moisture to the air reduces the amount of heat necessary for comfort. As much as 20 per cent. of the coal bill can be saved by adding moisture to the air. Air should never contain less than 40 per cent. and preferably 50 per cent. of humidity.

The Fur Bearing Animals of Manitoba

With the Advance of Civilization Many Wild Animals Are Disappearing

In years of long ago, when white man first invaded Rupert's Land, the territory known as Manitoba of today, few, if any, domains of the North American Continent possessed a greater array of fur-bearing creation. And many varieties of such are, in diminished numbers, a natural sequence of civilization, yet within the once territory of Indian inhabitant. A summary of the wild animal product the province of Manitoba now contains enumerates the following species:

The mink occurs in a majority of districts wherein waterways are abundant; this usually conceded that places tenanted by quantities of muskrat contain the mink. Within unsettled localities the raccoon retains its haunts. A few days ago the writer observed for the first time in many years a fine specimen of the animal in the Pembina Valley. No rural district is without that depredator of the chicken roost, the skunk. An animal for the destruction of which many municipalities award bounty is the coyote; the timber, or great wolf, is practically extinct save in unpopulated northern districts. The fox, properly speaking the red species, is the sole member of the canine family in Manitoba proper; toward the fastnesses of Hudson Bay thirteen colors of this animal are understood to be obtainable. A lifetime may be spent in the province without observance of the otter; this fur-bearer is, however, a habitue of shores of the greater waterways, Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. Along certain streams, the Souris as example, the beaver, few of which remain, constructs its home. This animal for some years of the future is under stringent protection, and should thus continue. Through heavy timber of the wildest localities roams the lynx. The wild cat is now principally confined to woods of dense growth. The marten is likewise a stranger to the haunts of man, in similitude with the wolverine, known also as cajago, or Indian devil. Few waterways do not contain the muskrat; the fisher's abode is within the northland, a remark applicable to pekan and sable, and in northern latitudes the marten makes its lair. The cinnamon or brown bear is an occasional visitant to agricultural Manitoba; the late James Cunningham, of Somerset, who as a young man dwelt upon the shores of Hudson Bay, frequently when in conversation with the writer alluded to the white bears roaming that distant clime. The ermine (white weasel), badger and mole are of common occurrence.—J. D. A. Evans.

The Submarine Menace in War

Arming of Passenger Vessels Suggested as a Remedy

The course of the European war to date has made it perfectly clear that the efficiency of the submarine as a war vessel is one of the greatest dangers the allied powers have to face; it has made it equally clear that if the danger is to be averted or even lessened, the Allies will get no help from the United States Government in the premises. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have apparently settled down into a do-nothing attitude, for German submarines, in spite of pledges to the contrary, are sinking vessels without warning, exposing the lives of non-combatants by forcing them into rowboats on the open ocean, and causing the death of American citizens who happen to be on board the torpedoed vessels.

There is good reason to believe that the Germans have made up their minds to destroy all merchant vessels wherever and whenever they can find them, irrespective of nationality, of the law of contraband, of the conventions of international law, and of the dictates of humanity. Their motives in this policy are probably various, but it matters little to outsiders, belligerents or neutrals what they are if the determination is settled, ruthless and invincible. It is now the part of the Allies and neutrals to settle for themselves what they are going to do in their own defence. It would be fatuous to allow matters to go on as they are now going without adopting some common policy of self-defence during the remainder of the war. While the final solution of the submarine problem is for the naval experts to supply, to the ordinary lay mind it seems worthy of serious consideration whether the policy of effectively arming all important passenger vessels, at least, should not be adopted by the Allies, leaving neutrals to take chances in the frying-pan until they are ready to get out of it. Many large vessels have guns at their sterns, and there is a general impression that for such vessels the submarines show a certain amount of respect; probably they would show more if they were similarly equipped at their bows and on their sides. It is easy for the crew of a submarine to tell whether a merchant ship is so armed, and whether increased caution becomes necessary. The effect would probably be to make the submarines aim torpedoes at a greater distance, and to diminish by so much their chances of making successful hits.—Toronto Globe.

Britain's Burden

Dingy British tramps are winning this world war, travelling, if needs be, more than half-way round the world to keep the men and guns of the encircling armies well supplied. Before the war, Britain and Germany shared the world's carrying trade. Today the German merchant flag is unknown upon the ocean highways of the world. Thus the brunt of the burden of Europe's essential trade, in addition to the strain of war transport, has been thrust upon our vessels. There was enough trade to keep them busy before the war. How much more must there be now, with the chief competitor eliminated, war supplies to handle, and the German submarines taking their daily toll of available vessels?—Ottawa Journal.

Amundsen Plans Airplane Flight To the North Pole

Discoverer of South Pivot Would Crown Career by Daring Feat

Discoverer of the South Pole, first to sail through the ice-locked labyrinth of the northwest passage, that dream of early navigators, Captain Roald Amundsen has an ambition to crown his career by an airplane flight to the North Pole.

Captain Amundsen plans to sail from Norway in June, 1918. He will skirt the Arctic coast of Sweden, Russia and Siberia, as far as the delta of the Lena river. At a point northwest of the New Siberian islands, he will head into the icepack. With his ship frozen fast in the ice he will drift across the polar basin and come out in the Atlantic ocean on the east coast of Greenland.

The point at which he hopes to drive his ship into the moving continent of polar ice will be where the Jeanette was wrecked and Captain DeLong's tragic expedition of 1881 and several hundred miles to the east of where Nansen began his polar drift in the Fram in 1893, the first attempt of the kind ever made.

The ship on which Captain Amundsen will sail will be launched at Christiania in March. Its keel was laid last June. It will be of 800 tons, a three-masted schooner, equipped with an auxiliary oil motor of 240 horse power. It will carry a crew of 10 men, two of whom will be Americans, the rest Norwegians. Two were with Captain Amundsen in the northwest passage and at the South Pole. They are Helmer Hansen and Adolf Lindstrom, the captain's old cook.

"By heading into the ice several hundred miles east of where Nansen began his drift," said Captain Amundsen at the Chicago club, "I believe I will have a stronger northward current and will be carried closer to the Pole. Nansen went into the pack too far west. He drifted to 85 degrees and then made his famous dash to 88 degrees, 14 minutes, which was the highest north then. He floated clear of the ice in the North Atlantic between Spitzenbergen and Greenland. By starting my drift farther east and at about 72 degrees south latitude, I believe I will reach 88 degrees at least, and possibly 89. If I achieve the former latitude, I will be within 120 miles of the Pole.

"I expect to reach 88 degrees after a drift of a year and a half or two years. In that time I will have drifted half across the Polar pack, which is 1,800 to 2,000 miles wide. From my highest point north, I will set sail in my airplane for the Pole. I should make the air voyage from the ship to the Pole in an hour or so. The flight would be impossible in the darkness of the Arctic winter. I should like to make it around June 21, when the sun is farthest north and the Polar region is bathed in constant day. I hope to remain 24 hours at the Pole. Only myself and my aviator, who will be an American, will make the flight to the Pole.

"I expect my drifting voyage across the Polar basin to occupy three years. I will take along a thorough scientific equipment. I expect to bring back much valuable data regarding prevailing winds, air currents, air temperatures, sea currents, sea temperatures, salinity of Arctic water and so on. I will make frequent airplane flights. Rising to a height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet, I shall be able to survey the region within a radius of 100 miles or more.

"I expect to see Crockerland, which Peary discovered far to the west of his march to the Pole, and which Donald MacMillan failed to find. Despite MacMillan's failure, I believe the land is there. Peary, I think saw a mirage of it. It probably lies farther to the west than Peary thought.

"The drift of the Polar pack is less than two miles a day. Relics from the Jeanette, positively identified, were washed ashore on the south coast of Greenland three years after the wreck of De Long's vessel."

Captain Amundsen's new ship, he says, will cost $100,000. It will be of stout oak timbers, with sides three feet thick and heavier about bows and stern. At the mouth of the Yenisei river in Siberia he will take on 25 dogs, a new supply of oil, fresh meat, eggs, butter and potatoes from the farm lands about Kransnorjorsk. His vessel and his sledges will be equipped with wireless telegraphy, so exploring parties may keep in touch with the ship. The Aero Club of America will supply the airplane and the aviator.

"Do you expect to find memorials of the Peary expedition at the Pole?" Captain Amundsen was asked.

"No," he said. "Peary's records were cached on ice, and they have drifted far away since Peary stood at the top of the world on April 6, 1909."

"Do you believe Dr. Cook reached the Pole?"

"Certainly not. No one nowadays takes Dr. Cook seriously."

Captain Amundsen won fame by sailing through the Northwest passage on the Gjoa, a sloop of 47 tons, with a crew of seven men in 1903-06. He discovered the South Pole Dec. 14, 1911, after a thrilling race against Captain Robert Scott. The gallant Englishman arrived at the Pole Jan. 17, 1912, found Amundsen's victorious flag planted there, and, heart-broken, turned back for the sea. With his provisions exhausted, he perished in a blizzard only a few days' journey from his ship.

Canada's Right

Canada claimed a right when she entered the war. She had a right to stand up against ruthless destruction on land and piracy on the ocean. She had a right to repudiate as a self-governing country the aggressive purposes of an aspirant to the domination of the world. Her conception of duty as she saw it in 1914 has been confirmed by what has happened since her decision was made. And every Canadian worthy of the name must approve of what Canada has done.—Montreal Mail.

Advice

If you cannot live so as to leave footprints on the sands of time, live at any rate so that you won't have to leave finger prints at police headquarters.

Bringing Wheat Screenings Back to the Prairies

Statement Made That Screenings Are Sold in U.S. When They Could Be Used at Home

In reply to a statement of a prominent grain man, made in Winnipeg a few days ago, to the effect that grain screenings from the storage elevators at the head of the Great Lakes should be confiscated and converted into meal for the use of stock raisers and dairymen of the West instead of finding its way to Michigan, J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, gives it as his opinion that the solution of the problem does not lie in the returning of the screenings and weed seeds from the head of the lakes to the initial shipping points, but rather in retaining the same in the hands of the farmers who produce them. This could be done either by cleaning, in the operation of threshing, through the fanning mill upon the farm, or by the cleaning apparatus in the country elevators.

"It does not seem reasonable," Mr. Musselman stated, "that the farmers should first pay elevator handling charges and freight charges on these screenings to the head of the lakes, then selling commission, terminal handling charges, sacks and sacking, return freight and cost of distribution for an article originally in their possession. Furthermore, there would be associated with the reshipment and distribution of foul weed seeds, even though they were ground, much danger of spreading noxious weeds.

"It is possible to clean from wheat and coarse grains nearly all broken wheat and weed seeds in the process of threshing with no additional expense, and many thousands of bushels of such seeds are deposited under the separators in each year. But the usual practice is rather to throw them into the straw pile in order that they may be destroyed by the burning of the straw, rather than to preserve them for feeding purposes and thus incur the risk of returning them in a fertile condition to the soil.

"With a proper kind of fanning mill it is possible to clean wheat at the rate of a bushel a minute by hand and it is my opinion that a power-driven fanning mill would pay for itself over and over again on many western farms if all the grain were run through it before being taken to market.

"The elevators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. are fitted with cleaning apparatus, as are also some of the line elevators. It is the practice of the company to clean all grain when requested to do so, when the rush of business is not so great that many farmers would be seriously inconvenienced thereby. The experience of the company has been that in many instances the farmers will not take away their own screenings. These then become a bill of expense to the elevator company for the reason that the law forbids the elevator to dispose of the same in any other way than by returning them to the farmer himself. Unclaimed screenings left in the elevator have therefore to be hauled to a safe place and destroyed by fire, all at the expense of the elevator company."

Another gentleman in close touch with the grain situation took much the same view as Mr. Musselman. He stated that the elevator companies at the head of the lakes could ship their screenings to Michigan and Minnesota, where there were large numbers of sheep, and the screenings sold on the ground in these states at from $20 to $25 a ton. These screenings were sold in Saskatchewan at the elevators during the fall for from $6 to $8 per ton. He expressed the opinion that if there were sufficient commercial demand for these screenings on the farms of Saskatchewan the price would adjust itself to a figure that people would want to pay for it. Then there was the danger of the spread of noxious weeds in the distribution of these screenings. He had no doubt but that the C.P.R. and the other lines of railway affected would be prepared to handle this trade if there was any considerable demand for it.

The statement made by a grain man in Winnipeg, to which reference was made, was to the effect that screenings were being diverted to American channels to the detriment of the farmers of the West. It was advocated in this statement that all these screenings should be confiscated and a small plant put into operation to convert them into meal to be shipped back to the prairies. The opinion was expressed that in view of the fact that cars were brought back empty, the railways would probably be glad to haul the meal for a dollar a ton. Attention was called to the fact that last summer 180,000 bushels of wild oats were shipped to American buyers and the opinion expressed that much of this found its way back to Canadian farmers in the form of patent stock foods at fancy prices.—Regina Leader.

The Way of the Submarine

Norwegian Captain Gives Account of German Raider's Work

A Norwegian captain in his evidence in a shipping action in the British Admiralty Court gave, incidentally, a graphic account of a German submarine raider's work in the Channel.

The witness was Captain Anton Amundsen, and he stated that when he was six miles off the Casquets with the steamer Rabbi on Oct. 21 last year, he was stopped by a German submarine with the order, "Leave the ship immediately." When the crew in the boats made for a sailing vessel the submarine headed them off and sank the sailing vessel. In the same way she sank a second sailor and also a steamer. Finally a British transport came up, and the Britisher and the submarine fired upon each other across the tossing boats, the sea being very rough. The British vessel eventually drove the submarine off and it disappeared.

Sir Samuel Evans: Did they give you any reason for sinking you?

Captain: They asked where I came from and what I was carrying. I said, "From Swansea with coal," and that seemed to settle it.

Marketing Potatoes

Late Blight Is Frequently Found in Potatoes Sold to Consumers

From the consumers' side the question of marketing potatoes is of the greatest importance, especially so in recent years when the prices for this commodity are advancing daily. The officers of the Experimental Farms recently had an opportunity of inspecting quantities of potatoes in the consumers' own cellars. The potatoes had been purchased in the ordinary way from small dealers. In three cases the amount of rot came up to 75 per cent. of the total quantity in storage. This rot was the common late blight rot, and was certainly present when the potatoes were dug, and before shipping.

The consumer is helpless in such cases, and rarely is there a way open to him for compensation. Nor is the small dealer to blame. The blame rests entirely with the shipper and the grower. In order that such losses may be avoided and the consumer be in a position to secure for his good money, good potatoes that will keep over winter, it is necessary for the growers, on their part, to exercise more care in digging, sorting and handling potatoes. Late blight is a preventable disease; every farmer should know this fact, since the Experimental Farms system has made every effort to demonstrate on many farms in the country the effect of spraying, with results showing the production of sound crops, and an increase in yield amounting to some 90 to 100 bushels per acre.

The sale of inferior potatoes is dishonest, if not illegal at the present moment. Farmers know from their own experience that storage rots cause great losses in their own cellars. It seems, however, the general practice to dispose of an infected crop immediately and shift the losses from rot from the farmer to the consumer. The latter, however, has to pay the price of good potatoes.

In some instances, no doubt, the consumer is to blame by storing potatoes (or other winter vegetables) in too warm cellars. Potatoes and similar vegetables must be stored in a cool place. They cannot stand frost, which causes a sweetish taste in potatoes; but the temperature should never rise above 40 degrees fahr. Where such conditions are non-existent it is better not to lay in a winter's supply, as losses are sure to result.

Farmers are cautioned that the attitude of consumers will eventually result in demanding grading of potatoes just like apples; and the farmer who does not control diseases in the field will have all rotten or diseased potatoes thrown on his hands. Diseased potatoes, when boiled, still make good stock food, it should be remembered. A letter or postal card addressed to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture will bring by return mail all the required information relating to the growing of crops of potatoes free from disease.

Object Lessons in Field Crops Are Being Given

Dominion Department at Work in Saskatchewan and Other Provinces

The department of agriculture of the Dominion is carrying on illustration work in crop production and cultural methods with farmers in the provinces of Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Farmers owning or operating land favorably situated for the carrying on of such work co-operate with the department.

The farmer puts under the direction of an officer of the Dominion experimental farms system a part of his farm having a good wide frontage on a well-travelled highway, each field having the same frontage along the same highway, so that the crops and cultivation are unavoidably in evidence to the casual traveller and easily inspected by the interested visitor.

The department, for the first year at least, furnishes the seed necessary to sow such of the fields as it is decided to put under crop that year. In subsequent years the farmer saves enough of the best of the crop grown on these fields to do the necessary seeding. This, of course, provided the grain produced is satisfactory as to purity and germinative power.

All cultural and harvesting operations in connection with these fields, i.e., the plowing, harrowing, etc., of the fields and the sowing, harvesting and threshing of the grain therefrom, are done by the farmer. All work indicated above is done in exactly such ways and at exactly such times as directed by the illustration station division of the Dominion experimental farms system. The farmer keeps a record of the amount of time taken to perform the different operations on each field, and threshes the grain harvested separately so that it will be known how much is harvested from each field.

The records just mentioned of the work and crops resulting, together with brief notes made each week, are duly entered on blank forms provided for that purpose. The work of making such notes and entering up the work done on each field does not entail more than one hour's work each month. Each week the farmer mails to the central experimental farm, Ottawa, a form filled out with full particulars as to the work done, general weather conditions and crop progress on the different fields. The farmer permits to be placed in front of each field a sign stating briefly the method of preparing the land for the crop growing thereon, or the treatment given the plot that year.

On all these farms, whether located in the province of Quebec, or in Saskatchewan or Alberta, systematic rotations of crops suitable to the district served as well as the best cultural methods and most suitable varieties of crops are being demonstrated.

"Bully Tin Avenue" is the nickname given by our soldiers to a country lane in Northern France owing to the number of humble dwellings erected there by refugees, from flattened bully beef and biscuit tins, which are fastened over a framework of wood.

The Zeppelin a Failure As Weapon of Offence

British Engineers Could Easily Produce Something Much Superior

The London correspondent of the New York Sun writes:

One thing is certain, British experts on aircraft are convinced that the Zeppelin is a dismal failure as an instrument of offence. From an economic point of view, they point out, there is nothing to be said for it. The loss of four machines and their crews, the cost of building and maintaining the monsters and the waste of fighting material are items which cannot possibly be considered as offset by the damage done in this country.

Further, the British have lost much respect for German engineering. C. G. Grey, editor of the Aeroplane, and one of those best qualified to speak on the subject, declares that if England decided seriously to take up the construction of such craft the British engineers could produce something far superior to the Zeppelins.

"The Zeppelin is a hollow fraud," he said. "And just because it is too solid. Of course one cannot state where the defects lie because it might be the means of presenting useful information to the enemy, the Hun being, unlike our own official geniuses, the kind of person who welcomes adverse criticism and profits thereby.

"There isn't the slightest doubt that our aircraft designers could build exactly as efficient a machine but which would be lighter than the standard Zeppelin by tons. Taking it all round, the Zeppelin is moderately designed, as a whole, fearsomely clumsy in its detail design and most abominably made. If we cannot beat it in every way then heaven help our engineers — always assuming, of course, that our ships are built by real engineers and not by enthusiastic amateurs.

"We have the opportunity of a century if we desire to take advantage of it, for we have most of Germany's experience at our disposal and all we have to do is to improve on her product, which is as easy as falling off a log."

For many weeks the captured Zeppelin has been the subject of detailed study by the British, and of course they have found some things in the great craft to admire. The petrol tanks are carried inside the hull of the ship, where they are away from the motors, a fact which is of intense interest to British pilots, who know that the best place to aim at is the hull of the ship, just above the gondolas.

One comment made by an authority was this: "It is when one pictures to himself that lonely little man in his aeroplane, sitting up there all by himself in the blackness of the night, with nothing to do but watch, that one begins to realize the nerve required of a Zeppelin crew. When one thinks of even the other men who have each other's company to keep their hearts up, cruising about over more or less accurate gunfire and vigorously sought for by aeroplanes of superior speed, knowing that they are supported only by these hundreds of thousands of feet of inflammable gas, respect for their bravery rises considerably."

After all the study devoted to these engines of war it is safe to conclude that in the minds of the British experts the Zeppelin is an absolute failure. The only use which would seem to pay in any measure for the enormous expense of their construction and upkeep is that of naval patrolling, and that point always has been conceded.

Two Men and Two Farms

Economy of Farming Closely Associated With Personality of the Farmer

Two men set out to buy farms. One picked a place where the buildings were good but the land was poor. He said: "I'll have a good home, and I can build up the place."

The other man chose a place where the buildings were poor but the land was good. He said: "I can soon make the land pay for better improvements." Which of the two was the wise man?

The one who bought the good house on the poor farm had passed his prime. He thought of the farm chiefly as a home; he knew that even a poor farm would provide him with shelter, food and enough for clothing.

His savings were sufficient to pay for the poor, cheap farm. He had passed his period of ambition to conquer new difficulties. He desired to live rather than to achieve—and he was wise.

The other man was young, with ambition to get along; he had only enough money to make a first payment on the good farm. He knew that fertile land begins at once to repay the owner who works hard on it.

He was full of youth's vitality, and the hardships of living in a poor house and improving it as he went along did not deter him. He sought a place where he could use all his strength to get on and get on at once—and he also was wise.

The economy of farming is so closely interwoven with the personality of the farmer that each case is a different case. It's the man and not the land that decides the outcome.—Country Gentleman.

The Laziest Shepherd

A century and more ago a pamphlet entitled, "The Shepherds of Salisbury Plain" set forth their notorious laziness and said a gentleman offered a prize of a guinea to the laziest of a slumbering group. Some started up to claim the prize, which was won by the shepherd who merely murmured an invitation to shove it into his pocket.—London Globe.

Both Surprised

Mr. Goodleigh: I was surprised to see you in a helplessly intoxicated condition last evening.

Tippler: I was surprised myself. I thought I could stand a lot more.—Boston Transcript.

OUR LUNGS ARE DELICATE

Overwork, lack of fresh air, mental strain or any sickness disturbs their functions. Stubborn coughs tear and wear the sensitive lung tissues.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

should be taken promptly for hard coughs, unyielding colds, or when strength is lowered from any cause. Its high nutritive value creates resistive force to ward off sickness. The rich cod liver oil improves the quality of the blood to relieve the cold and the glycerine is soothing and healing to the lung tissues.

Refuse Alcoholic Substitutes Which Exclude the Cod Liver Oil.

The Allies and War Organization

British Munition Factories Next Year Will Quadruple Their Present Output

Frederick R. Coudert told the members of the National Security League at their meeting at the Hotel Astor, New York, that by next spring the British munition factories would be producing four times as much as at present. This was one of the things he had learned during a visit to the British and the French fronts in September and October.

"You do not realize the time it takes to produce munitions in adequate quantities," he said. "I happen to know the experience of some of our own manufacturers who thought they would have reached maximum in ten months when it really took twenty-four. It takes a year to make the big guns.

"France was saved at the Marne by the 75's, but the 75 is now a defensive weapon only. For offensive the larger guns are essential, but the general result of the controversy which has been raging for some time over the general merits of very large and medium size guns has seemed to be the conclusion that guns of medium calibre are better for most purposes and that great guns are valuable only in exceptional circumstances.

"After the first year England will have probably the most number, best organized and best equipped army in Europe. Its late development removes it from the burden of old models of equipment and gives it an opportunity to begin with the newest models of aeroplanes and artillery. England had to learn that 150,000 men no matter how good were useless, and millions were needed. Now they have the millions. Sir Douglas Haig told me that he had 1,500,000 men under his command, and there must be 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 at home.

"The organization of the armies behind the line is amazing. I saw thousands of women, under the direction of a Parisian painter, painting ploughed fields green so that they would look like wheat, for the confusion of aeroplane observers. Back from the firing line, out of danger, the great system of roads for the enormous traffic required by the supplying of the army is kept up by the work of prisoners, who, after a few days, become happy and cheerful, with such a discipline that they are kept under an almost nominal surveillance and work well under the direction of their own non-commissioned officers."

Mention of the gallantry of French and Canadian troops was heartily cheered, particularly of the Canadians, of whom Mr. Coudert said:

"I felt that after all it was a consolation to know that North America produces such a fine race of men."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Poor Patrick

An old but sturdy Irishman, who had made a reputation as a gang boss, was given a job with a railway construction company at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. One day when the sun was hotter than usual his gang of black Haitians began to shirk, and as the chief engineer rode up on his horse the Irishman was heard to shout:

"Allez—you sons of guns—allez!" Then, turning to the engineer, he said: "I curse the day I iver learned their language."—Harper's Magazine.

At Home

"I've a kitchenette in my flat. What's the feature of yours, Jones?"

"A cellarette. And yours, Smith?"

"I've got a suffragette in mine."—Brooklyn Citizen.

The Blackest Tragedy

Great Britain Saddled With Liquor Interests When Whole Resources Should Be Used for War

The following extracts are from a startling editorial in the Globe of October 16th:

"Here is how a Canadian puts it to the Globe in a letter of Saturday—a Canadian whose personal character and official standing give authority to his words and whose patriotism is in what he does and suffers:

"Canada for efficiency in war casts out the drink evil. Is it too much to ask Britain in fairness to do the same? Is it not a mockery for the British Isles to face our common struggle with this palsy in her frame? And yet she clings to this social vice of drink after her allies and her Dominions have renounced it.

"Here is the bitter pill, the embittering thought for many a Canadian parent. Let me be a type. Three of my sons are in khaki, two at the front and one on the way. I am proud to be their father. I gave them a father's blessing when they enlisted, but this thought strains most of all the ties of my loyalty to the cause: to see my sons fight and fall for a Britain that at home is half drunken, saddled by distillery interests, guided by a lot of tippling ecclesiastics, not loyal enough to follow the King's example and misguided by a press silent as the grave on this entrenched evil. Why should our sons go from a country from which booze is banished, to spend months on the way to the trenches, in England where the vices of the liquor traffic are legalized to hamstring her own sons?

"If the Globe can touch the consciences of our kindred in Britain, or if in a discussion it can justify Britain's attitude and show that my scruples are uncalled for I shall be much relieved."

To which the Globe replies: "There can be no such relief. It is the blackest tragedy of the whole war that in fighting for freedom in Europe the free sons of the British breed have to face this war time record of waste at home with its inevitable toll of debauchery and crime."

I shall reserve the remainder of this strong and startling editorial for another letter.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Children suffering from worms soon show the symptoms, and any mother can detect the presence of these parasites by the writhings and fretting of the child. Until expelled and the system cleared of them, the child cannot regain its health. Miller's Worm Powders are prompt and efficient, not only for the eradication of worms, but also as a toner up for children that are run down in consequence.

Great Britain's War Programme Arranged

The London Weekly Dispatch says Premier Lloyd George's war programme comprises the following:

1. Arming of merchantment to fight submarine peril.
2. Preparation of the spring offensive.
3. Mobilization of the civil population between the ages of 16 and 60.
4. Making the blockade effective.
5. Rationing of the population by the issue of food tickets.
6. Increasing home food production.
7. Banning work immaterial to the war.
8. Enforcing the prohibition of luxuries.
9. Meatless days.

It doesn't make any difference how rich a man is, there always comes a time when he has to borrow a match.

Instant Relief for

Flatulence

Heartburn and Windy Spasms

The efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief in these complaints will be a revelation to those who have hitherto trusted to bismuth or soda mixtures, or to old-fashioned liver pills and salts. The trouble is due to gas in the stomach or bowels arising from undigested food, and the natural remedy is to restore the organs to healthy action. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief does that quickly, surely, and so it effects real cure where the old purgative preparations only weaken the system, and create the pill-taking or salts-taking habit.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's

Instant Relief

Training the Boy

Future Results Depend Upon Proper Direction of the Young Mind of Today

Sir Clifford Sifton stated at the fifth annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation: "With respect to the general progress of conservation ideas, it must be remembered that, in the last resort, the highest degree of conservation depends upon the efficiency of the human unit."

Many influences are operating to increase the efficiency of our people, and especially is this the case with that human unit—the boy.

To the boy of today we must look for future results. When called upon to undertake the burdens of civic and business life, the effects of his training as a boy will be apparent in his character and habits, his initiative and action. Canada's future greatness depends upon the proper direction of the young mind of today, and upon her leading men of today rests the responsibility of providing for this training.

Many voluntary organizations are devoting earnest attention to boy training. The Boy Scouts' Association is one of these. Young as this movement is in years, many rising young men of today show in their characters and habits the influence of their Boy Scout training. This movement, however, as well as similar ones, is hampered by the dearth of suitable leaders, many of whom have been claimed by the war. An English paper recently stated:—

"On the shoulders of the Scoutmasters a great responsibility rests, for it is to them that is committed the important task of moulding the characters of the lads and teaching them those habits of thought and action that fit them for the occupation of a better and more responsible sphere of life. 'Scoutmasters,' said Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell recently, 'are the backbone of the movement, and the finding of suitable men is our greatest difficulty.'"

Canada will require of her future leaders a high degree of efficiency, and that this may be accomplished it is essential that the men of today become interested in boy work, and assume their responsibility as Canadians to the rising generation.

Stop the Cough.— Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will allay the inflammation and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

Gallons of Honey In Closed Up Fireplace

New Yorker Finds Four Years' Work of Bees Too Heavy to Move

A. P. Boehm, vice-president of B. Altman & Co., New York, closed up a big open fireplace at his residence, 221 Midland avenue, Montclair, N.J., four years ago for two reasons. He did not care to use the fireplace, for one thing, and bees in the chimney frequently went down into his dining-room.

Recently Mr. Boehm decided to use the open fireplace, but found it impossible to lift the sheet of iron he had placed over the outlet to keep out the bees. Believing some bricks from the chimney had fallen down, he set a man to work making the clearance. Operations from the roof stirred up a fuss among the bees, which still inhabited the chimney.

The workman decided to chloroform the bees, and placing a saturated rag upon the end of a long pole went about the task. When the stick was pulled up again, however, the rag was dripping with honey, the weight of which had made impossible the easy removal of the sheet iron.

The next thing was the boring of a hole in the iron to allow the honey to run out, a big tin pail being used to catch it. That quickly filled up and another pail was procured. This vessel also filled up and some kitchen pans and kettles were used. There was no diminution in the flow and a wash boiler was next used to catch the honey. This also was filled. Before the honey had all run out a dozen vessels, large and small, were sitting around the room, all filled with delicious honey.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Willows from Cuttings

Willows root readily from cuttings of the young wood. The cuttings can be made almost any time in the growing season and set firmly in good soil and kept moist will root readily. A good plan is to make the cuttings in the autumn, after the tree from which the cuttings are taken has dropped its foliage. Make cuttings about a foot long and set them two inches apart in trenches five inches deep in the open ground. Firm the soil well about the cuttings by treading on it with the feet. In the spring the cuttings will take root and leaf out early in the season. When well rooted they can be transplanted into nursery rows or set out where they are to remain permanently.

Our Language

"What made Bilson go up in the air?"

"He claims he was thrown down."

Life Is Held Cheap

In one of his amusing stories W. W. Jacobs tells how a tough old sailor fell ill, and, like most strong men who get a pain, imagined he was about to breathe his last. He called in a doctor.

"Am I dying?" he asked.

"We're all dying," returned the medical man, "only some of us will go sooner than others."

Life is held cheap during this awful war. Men go to face desperate perils, smiling and with even minds. Others stay at home. The first are heroes, the others slackers. But, when it comes down to the fundamentals, all are conscripts in a mighty army with hearts "like muffled drums beating funeral marches to the grave." Mortality is a recruiting sergeant from whom there is no escape.

"We're all dying," said that doctor in the Jacobs story, "only some of us will go sooner than others."—Montreal Mail.

"I hear that you get drunk, Tomkins. You ought to reform."

"No use, sir; I'm too old."

"Oh, it's never too late to mend."

"In that case, sir, I can wait awhile."

Alone He Took 102 Germans

A Successful Raid Made on a Teuton Dugout by Private Tom Jones

Private Tom Jones of a Cheshire regiment was digging himself in after a charge by a detachment from his regiment in one of the sections of the Somme battle front. A shower of bullets from a German dugout about fifty yards distant spattered around Private Jones. But he continued to dig himself in. There came another shower of bullets and the soldier beside Private Jones gave a half cry, half sob, and relaxed into a quivering mass of flesh and khaki.

Private Jones swore in good Cheshire English and threw down his spade.

"If I'm goin' to be killed, I'm goin' to be killed fightin'," he said, and thereupon he grabbed his rifle and started out alone for that German dugout.

"We're goin', too," finally said two of the soldiers and leaped to their feet and raced across the intervening space. When they reached the dugout they got a sight they will never forget. There was Private Jones standing in front of 102 able-bodied Germans, all of whom had their hands in the air. Jones was menacing them with bombs held in each hand. He had blown in the door of the dugout with a bomb and killed three of the Germans who had resisted him. The rest surrendered.

Private Jones, according to the London Telegraph, has been given the Victoria Cross.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
LT.-COL. C. CREW READ.
Sussex.

I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.
Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

Mother: You were a long time in the conservatory with Mr. Willing last night, my child. What was going on?

Daughter: Did you ever sit in the conservatory with father before you married him?

Mother: I suppose I did.

Daughter: Well, mother, it's the same old world.—Tit-Bits.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

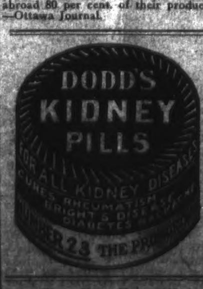
Just a Siding

As the metropolis of inland Macedonia, Monastir is important to the Serbs and Bulgars. To the bigger nations it is but one of the many way-stations on the long road to Vienna—or from it.—New York World.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

The Cost of Newspapers

An extraordinary increase in the price of the white paper on which newspapers are printed—technically called news-print—is forcing drastic measures by United States newspapers in the direction of either economy or increased price, or both. In a word, news-print has gone up in price from 60 per cent. on the largest contracts to 100 per cent. on smaller ones, and the newspaper world is in a panic. A similar condition threatens in Canada and will prevail unless some government action should affect the large export of Canadian-made news-print to the United States and other countries abroad. Canadian paper mills at present are selling abroad 80 per cent. of their product.—Ottawa Journal.



W. N. U. 1138

Work That Attracts

Where the Dairy Farmer Has an Advantage Over His Neighbor

"Steady work the year around" is the slogan of the best hired men, and that is where the dairy farmer "slips one over" on his neighbor. The dairy farm fills the bill, and so the dairymen get the most industrious, the best prepared, the most desirable help in every way. At this time of year the grain and stock farmer turns off the hired men and takes chances on getting someone to help with the spring work. Perhaps he may find a man and perhaps not, and it is generally on a late spring when all the work comes at once that the men are scarcest. Finally, after worrying through the spring plowing and the grain is planted, he is forced to break in a new man only to turn him off again after the fall work is done. This is not only disagreeable, but cuts greatly into the profits. The dairy farmer, who can offer work the year around, gets the man who is the most reliable and best adapted to be a profit earner for his employer. Thus the owner has an experienced man and the man has a steady job.—Successful Farming.

Strategy

First Urchin: Say, Timmy, wot's this stratetgy t'ing dey talk about?

Second Urchin: Well, it's like dis. Supposin' yer run out of ammunition an' yer don't want de enemy to know it, den it's strategy ter keep on firin'.—Christian Register.

ST. VITUS DANCE CAN BE EASILY CURED

A Tonic for the Blood and Nerves With Rest All That Is Needed

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for dropping things, when the trouble was really St. Vitus dance. This trouble may appear at any age, but is most often met between the ages of six and fourteen. The most frequent cause of the disease is poor blood, aggravated by indoor confinement, or mental strain at school. Under these conditions the blood fails to carry nourishment to the nerves and the child begins to show listlessness and inattention. Then it becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. A remedy that cures St. Vitus dance, and cures it so thoroughly that no trace of the disease remains, is Dr. Williams Pink Pills, which renew the blood, thus feeding and strengthening the starved nerves. This is the only way to cure the trouble, and parents should lose no time in giving this treatment if their child seems nervous or irritable. Mrs. Wm. A. Squires, Cannington, Ont., says: "My only daughter, now fourteen years of age, was troubled for several years with St. Vitus dance. She was so bad that at times she would lose control of her limbs and her face and eyes would be contorted. We had medical advice and medicine, but it did not help her. In fact we thought the trouble growing worse, and finally we had to take her from school. About a year ago we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the time she had taken five boxes she was completely cured, and is now a fine, healthy girl. I firmly believe we owe this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and are very grateful for her restoration to perfect health."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Big Prices for Canadian Clydesdales

Canadian-bred Clydesdale horses fetched some high prices at the International Stock Show at Chicago. Five two-year-old fillies bred by R. H. Taber, of Condie, Saskatchewan, sold to and exhibited by an Iowa man, fetched $4,940.

Russia Prospers

While Country Is In War Throes Everyone Has More Money

The prosperity of our (Russian) rural population in times of a world war is a remarkable, astounding paradox, writes Prince Troubetzkoy. About two years ago such a thing would have been impossible, but now it is a fact on which all observers of our rural life agree. The farmers, landowners and all others who reside in the country or come in close contact with its life concur in the opinion that our village is prospering now as never before, for three reasons: First, because of the prohibition of alcohol; second, because the wives of the reservists receive sufficient support from the government; third, because the peasantry is earning high wages.

The most eloquent proof of the prosperity of our villages is the added billion rubles (since Prince Troubetzkoy wrote the article another billion has been added) in our savings banks since the beginning of the war. The ban on alcohol amply accounts for this billion. But the monetary billion should be multiplied several times in order to get the nation's prosperity, for prohibition has raised the productivity of the country many times.

We are observing a phenomenon unique in the history of the world. In war times, it has been an axiom, the productivity of a nation is diminished. All enterprises by a government at war are intended for destructive, and not constructive, purposes. In Russia you find the reverse—you witness a colossal increase in the nation's power of productivity.

In spite of the habit of the Russian peasant always to complain, I was told that there was no acute need now—that the wives of the soldiers need nothing, and the more children they have the better off they are, as they get larger allowances, which cannot be spent on alcohol. In some cases I heard of paupers and down-and-outs who became prosperous. Not long ago an ex-drunkard was pointed out to me with this remark: "You see his boots? Well, it is the first time in his life that he has been shod."

From Another Angle

Alice: No man will ever dare to trifle with my affections. I have five big brothers.

Agnes: They'll trifle with yours sooner than they will with mine. I have five little brothers.—New York Times.

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1889

Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

The Neutrality Of Scandinavia

Why Norway, Sweden and Denmark Keep Out of the War

In considering a chance of Norway being drawn into war a belligerent against Germany, some facts appropos of the situation affecting the situation of the three countries that compose the Scandinavian pact should be borne in mind. All three countries have agreed to maintain their neutralities. All three nations are reaping enormous fortunes out of the war, especially Norway. It is almost correct to say fortunes are made over night. The gold-lust is shown in the crowded Stock Exchange of Christiania every day. The submarine campaign has no terror for the speculator in buying and selling ships. $30,000,000 worth of shipping has been sunk by Germany, but Norway has bought more than that in new tonnage. Her buying agents are scouring the world for ships. The same applies in a lesser degree to Sweden, although her main source of wealth is in supplying Germany with foodstuffs, in return for which she is getting German coal, England having stopped her supplies. Denmark is making fabulous sums in her general trading with Germany. Sweden's sympathies are mainly with Germany owing to her traditional hatred of Russia. Denmark, looking at Serbia, Belgium and Rumania, dare not express her sentiments very loudly, though these are with the allies. Norway is heart and soul with Great Britain and France, but will not quarrel with gold coming in like a rain of grain from a thresher.

Immortal Page in the Annals of British Valor

Sir Thos. White Says Efficiency of Dominion Troops One of the Surprises of the War

Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, says he was surprised to find the extraordinarily favorable impression which has been created in official and business circles in London, by the strength and stability of Canadian finance as revealed by the Dominion's successful loan operations and the establishment of credits for the Imperial government towards meeting its commitments for munitions and supplies purchased in Canada. The greatest appreciation is also expressed of the great and growing part which is being played by Canadian industrial establishments in furnishing shells, explosives and other munitions so vitally necessary to success in the operations of the war.

As for the Canadian forces, there is nothing but admiration. It is recognized that they are fighting far from home. Everywhere the Canadian soldiers speaks of the great kindness which he received at the hands of the British people, especially is this the case with our wounded in hospitals and convalescent officers and men.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest surprises of the war to the British people has been the spirit, efficiency and scale of the participation by the overseas dominions generally in the great struggle. The fighting men of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have written an immortal page in the annals of British valor.

Behind the Times

"I hear that all of the clever writers are deserting the magazines to write for the movies."

"You were misinformed; the clever writers haven't been in the magazines for some time now.—Puck.

BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES** And How to Feed. Mailed free to any address by the Author. H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York. America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Wood's Phosphodine. *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. **THERAPION** [illegible] **THERAPION** [illegible]

When buying your Piano Insist on having an **Otto Higel Piano Action**

STAMMERING or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature. THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE KITCHENER, CANADA

Eddy's Matches

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of Potash, Glue, and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two-thirds of a century.

Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

Under Suspicion

"How does young Flubdub stand in college?"

"Not so well."

"Why is that?"

"He is all right enough in his studies, but he is more than suspected of cutting football games."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He: I will not marry a woman unless she is my exact opposite.

She: You will never find so perfect a being as that.—Life.

Why shouldn't you

enjoy, in your own home, as smooth, clean and comfortable a shave as the city man, or as anyone else in this broad Dominion? Why shouldn't **you** own and use the keenest, speediest, most convenient shaving tool in the world—the

Gillette Safety Razor

The thin Gillette Blades, electrically hardened, honed with diamond dust, stropped in wonderful automatic machines, *carry an edge whose uniform, lasting keenness has never been matched.* The curved Gillette head holds them rigid—guarded—adjustable by a turn of the handle for a light or close shave.

With the Gillette there's no need for honing, stropping, or careful working round the chin or angle of the jaw! There are no preliminaries—*the razor is ready for business*—you just pick it up and shave, with the easy angle stroke, in five minutes or less.

The Gillette "Bulldog", "Aristocrat" and Standard Sets cost $5—Pocket Editions $5 and $6—Combination Sets $6.50 up. At Hardware, Drug, Men's Wear and Jewelry stores.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory: GILLETTE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Barnett Avenue | ARNOT & CO. | Lacombe, Alta.

Pre-Inventory Clearance

—Before taking our annual inventory, we wish to clean up as much as possible on our winter lines. We are going to use the knife freely on the profits until the end of January. If you have to buy Winter good at all, this is your opportunity.

Men's Department

FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Sizes 34 to 42. Regular $1.50 a suit, for $1.25.

EXTRA HEAVY FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Sizes 34 to 40. Regular $2.00 a suit, for $1.50.

MEN'S NOVA SCOTIA WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Sizes 32 to 42. Regular $2.00 a suit, for $1.75.

PENMAN'S HEAVY RIBBED COMBINATIONS, Closed Crotch. Sizes 36 and 38 only. Reg. $3.00, for $2.50.

MEN'S RED FLANNEL SHIRTS. Regular $1.35, for $1.00.

MEN'S LUMBERMEN SHIRTS. Sizes 15, 15½, 16 and 16½. Very Special, 75c.

MEN'S FANCY FRENCH FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Military Collar attached, in attractive colors. Sizes 14½ to 16½. Regular $2.50, for $1.50.

MEN'S WOOL SOX, in grey only. A good work sock. Regular 35c. a pair, for 25c.

Felt Shoes and Overshoes

MEN'S ALL FELT SHOES. Sizes 6 to 11. Regular, $2.50 per pair, for $2.00.

BOYS' ALL FELT SHOES. Sizes 1 to 5. Regular $2.25, for $1.75.

YOUTHS' ALL FELT SHOES. Sizes 11 to 13. Regular $2.00 for $1.65.

CHILD'S ALL FELT SHOES. Sizes 8 to 10. Regular $1.75 for $1.50.

WOMEN'S 2-BUCKLE OVERSHOES. Sizes 3 to 7. Regular $2.25, now $1.75.

MISSES' 2-BUCKLE OVERSHOES. Sizes 11 to 2. Regular $1.75, now $1.50.

CHILD'S 2-BUCKLE OVERSHOES. Sizes 6 to 10. Regular $1.50, now $1.25.

MEN'S SHEEP-LINED MOCCASINS. Regular $1.25 per pair, for $1.00.

Winter Coatings in All-Wool Blanket Cloth

Comes in Red, White, Blue, also Brown and Black and Blue and Black Checks. Regular $2.50 a yard, for $2.00.

Women's Cashmere Hose

This Fine Cashmere Hose is perfectly seemless and reinforced at wearing points. Sells regularly for 60c. Per pair, 50c.

Embroideries

Here is an opportunity to buy embroideries at a mere fraction of rheir cost. We have 35 pieces in the lot. Some are worth as high as 25c. a yard. Weclean them out at, per yd., 5c.

These are but a Few of the Attractive Prices we Have Put On Our Winter Goods.—Others are Equally Good

Standing of Students Lacombe School

The following is the standing of the students in the High School, Lacombe, for the term ending December 31st, 1916.

A greater regularity of attendance during examination periods on the part of some students is requested for the ensuing term.

GRADE IX.

Lavina Raymond, 86.1.
Ethel Beebe, 86.1.
Fleming Gilmour, 83.6.
Lulu Titsworth, 83.1.
Maude Pocock, 81.4.
Florence Perkins, 78.4.
Marie Langrock, 78.4.
Dora Stewart, 78.2.
Winnie Winter, 78.
Jessie Anderson, 78.
Sara Riley, 75.9.
Mildred Page, 75.2.
Harry Nickerson, 74.1.
William Ruckle, 73.9.
Marie Sheets, 71.
Hazel Ferguson, 70.4.
Ruby Lockerby, 70.3.
Irene McLear, 68.3.
Morris Tees, 67.6.
May McLeod, 66.4.
Jennie Frizzell, 65.7.
Hill Kent, 62.7.
Flora Cameron, 61.8.
Maude Morrical, 61.5.
Harry Fortune, 59.1.
Helen Clough, 55.8.
Helen McLear, 54.4.
Ethel Hill, 53.3.
Dorothy Parker, 44.1.

GRADE X.

Margaret Bishop, 87.2.
Max Trimble, 85.5.
Freddie Halpin, 83.4.
Jessie Redig, 81.9.
Laura Kasha, 81.
Nancy Calder, 80.8.
Nelson Gourlay, 80.8.
Dora Cannon, 79.3.
Kenneth Dane, 79.2.
Jean Blackwood, 78.3.
Nellie Titsworth, 78.3.
Irene Whitelaw, 78.2.
Annie Hunter, 74.3.
Lee Trimble, 71.9.
Ura Morrical, 69.4.
Campbell Millar, 60.4.
Charlie Halpin, 57.1.

GRADE XI.

Adna Reeves, 84.9.
Bessie Sharpe, 82.9.
Belle Swanson, 82.8.
Ethel Ewing, 81.3.
Jessie Gilbert, 79.3.
Margery Day, 79.
Theresa Atsinger, 78.4.
Sophronia Perkins, 77.5.
Alice Scheerer, 77.3.
Ivy Parsons, 76.2.
Grace Fleming, 69.4.
Grace Fortune, 63.8.
Irene Crooker, 61.

N. E. CARRUTHERS,
Principal.

Grade III to Grade IV., Jr.

Laurence Campbell, 81 p.c.
Arthur Berrey, 81 p.c.
Jessie Nellis, 78 p.c.
Herbert Hutton, 78 p.c.
Sheila Cameron, 77 p.c.
Dora Pocock, 76 p.c.
Gordon Ritz, 75 p.c.
Haldor Beebe, 75 p.c.
Watson McDonald, 72 p.c.
Gwen Halpin, 72 p.c.
Elva Denike, 72 p.c.
Lloyd Pierce, 71 p.c.
Blanche McFetridge, 69 p.c.
Emma Hunt, 69 p.c.
Rhea Degeer, 68 p.c.
Claudia Blair, 68 p.c.
Pansy Ritz, 67 p.c.
Ray McDonald, 65 p.c.
Cecil McMurray, 65 p.c.
Harry Halpin, 65 p.c.
Mary Teward, 63 p.c.
Eddie Newman, 63 p.c.
Edith Bond, 62 p.c.
Leone Haynes, 61 p.c.
Morris Reid, 61 p.c.
Earl Calkins, 60 p.c.

L. BOARDMAN,
Teacher.

Skates—The balance of our stock of skates to be cleared at big discounts. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

Bentley News

Monday, January 8th, 1917.

Warmer, with rains—some Vancouver weather.

Charlie Jackson passed through here on Saturday on his way home from Calgary.

D. B. Palmer was missing for a few days of last week.

The Bentley schools are opening today, including the High School.

P. E. Thorp is getting in a new Cheverlet auto this week, and has the agency for same.

James McPherson is going down to Calgary today.

Letters have been received from the three Sailor boys, who left Bentley a couple of weeks ago, and they are now on the Niobe, at Halifax. "God Save the Niobe."

At the meeting of the ratepayers of the Oxford School District, on the 4th, C. F. Damron was re-elected, and F. W. Thorp was elected for the un-expired term of James McPherson, who resigned.

H. Thorp, H. A. Brownlow, and many others, are in the clutches of la grippe.

Rev. A. D. Miller has the night school well under way, and nearly a dozen students are taking advantage of it. From now on the school nights will be Tuesday and Thursday of each week.

Miss Clara McPherson is the new "Hello" girl at the Bentley Central.

Mrs. Williams and daughter are accompanying Mrs. M. Uhl and children to California this week, where they will spend the winter with relatives.

Messrs. Kerr Brothers, of Edmonton, have purchased the Bentley Creamery, also the one at Rimbey, and one of them will move into Bentley before the 1st of February and get ready for the season's work. They are first-class creamerymen and alive to business, and we think will deserve the support of the producers of the district.

Quite a few from here attended the hockey game at Lacombe on New Year's night and enjoyed the fast game between Lacombe and the Edmonton Bear-Cats.

Mrs. Court and family moved into the Weller house last week so that the girls could attend the High School here.

Expediency sometimes alters one's viewpoint considerably. In a locality situated within a thousand miles of Bentley a considerable outcry was started last summer by an Englishman because an American citizen of German parentage was given a job as road foreman in preference to a Canadian citizen. Now we see this same patriotic (?) Englishman using h's influence t swing votes to a candidate for the Local Improvement Council, who is a known German sympathiser, and who has done all in his power to dissuade his neighbors from subscribing to the Patriotic Fund. Whence this change? The German-American had nothing to offer, but his job could have been well filled by an Englishman of Patriotic tendencies. The report is current that our pro-German anti-Patriotic Fund candidate for councillor is offering to try and secure the secretary-treasurership of the council for our Patriotic (?) Englishman should he be returned at the head of the poll.

LACOMBE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The Lacombe Wool Growers' Association held their fourth annual meeting in the Town Hall, Lacombe, on Thursday afternoon, December 21st, with President A. W. Sharpe in the chair, and a fair attendance of all officials, but only a fair attendance of members, due no doubt to the cold day.

The President's interesting address was well received, also a talk by Mr. Hill, the head of the Government Graders, who told the members that the Boston buyers were predicting considerably higher prices for wool this coming season, also urging the members to give the directors authority to consign their wool in future, if bids were not considered satisfactory. This was subsequently done after some discussion, the secretary having told of the lack of bidders this past year.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hill was moved by Mr. G. H. Hutton, seconded by Mr. F. B. Butcher.

It was also decided to admit grade rams into the ram sale, as in the first year, and the Association voted a grant of $50.00 to meet the expenses of the ram sale if the entries and commission should not meet all the expenses.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—A. W. Sharp.
Vice-President—J. Lockerby.
Sec.-Treas.—Alex. J. Cameron.
Directors—T. F. Roberts, F. H. Duckett, G. H. Kent, and Lester Cannon.

President A. W. Sharp was elected delegate to a convention of the Wool Growers' Association, to be held January 27th in Calgary to work for a closer co-operation between the various associations and talk over details for the consigning of our wool if conditions warrant same.

Following is the financial statement for the year 1916:

Receipts.

To balance on hand from 1915, ...$	10 09
To membership fees for 1916, ...	77 00
To proceeds from sale of wool, ...	11407 96
To sale of 2 lbs. of wool, ...	50
To refund from Coronation Review, ...	1 00
To balance from Ram Sale, ...	12 10
Total, ...	$11508 65

Disbursements.

Paid to members for wool, ...	$11087 14
Wool sacks, ...	107 25
Hauling wool, ...	10 75
Warehouse rent, ...	20 00
Salaries, ...	119 75
Insurance, ...	45 60
Interest on money borrowed, ...	3 .5
Printing and advertising, ...	6 50
Postage and stationery, ...	18 60
Secretary's bond, ...	10 00
Telegrams and telephone, ...	6 05
Rent of scales, ...	4 00
J. McCaig, speaker, ...	8 00
Advance to Ram Sale,	30 00
Special prize, Lacombe Fair, ...	10 00
Miscellaneous, ...	2 85
	$11490 44
Credit balance, ...	18 21
Total, ...	$11508 65

Audited and found correct,
A. J. CAMERON, Auditor.

Iowalta News

The death took place at Iowalta, on December 31st, of Jay Caleb Smith. The deceased was born at Lafayette, Walworth Co., Wisconsin, U.S.A., on October 13, 1849, he being 67 years, 2 months, 2 weeks, and 4 days old at the time of his death. He was united in marriage to Miss Ida F. Bell, at Red Wing, Minn., on Dec. 31st, 1887, thus dying on the twenty-ninth anniversary of that marriage. They resided at Pine Island, Minn., until 1901, when they removed to Alberta and settled in the Elkhorn district, where he lived until the time of his death. On November 25th, 1904, his wife died, two children having been born to them, Charles Lee and Milton Jay, the latter dying at the age of seven years. The deceased was again united in marriage to Mrs. May Hubbard on October 25th, 1911. She, with the son Charles, survive him. The funeral took place from the residence of John Hubbard, where he died, on Wednesday, January 3rd, interment being made in Forest Home cemetery, Ponoka. The survivors have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned wish to return thanks to their many friends for the many acts of kindness tendered them in their late bereavement. (Signed)

Mrs. May Smith and family,
Iowalta, Alta.

Lakeside News

The literary committee of the Lakeside Organized Bible Class are giving an entertainment in the school-house on Tuesday evening, January 16, at 8 o'clock. The programme consists of music, recitations and dialogues, and promises to be "the hit of the season." Everything is free and all are welcome.

Rimbey News

On Tuesday evening next a wrestling match will take place at the hall between Clyde Eley and Wm. Bjornson. This will be follow by a dance. The Rex Orchestra will furnish the music. Come out and enjoy a good evening.

OUR LUNGS ARE DELICATE

Overwork, lack of fresh air, mental strain or any sickness disturbs their functions. Stubborn coughs tear and wear the sensitive lung tissues.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

should be taken promptly for hard coughs, unyielding colds, or when strength is lowered from any cause. Its high nutritive value creates resistive force to ward off sickness. The rich cod liver oil improves the quality of the blood to relieve the cold and the glycerine is soothing and healing to the lung tissues.

Refuse Alcoholic Substitutes Which Exclude the Cod Liver Oil.

Comet Theatre

One Night Only

Sat., Jan. 13th.

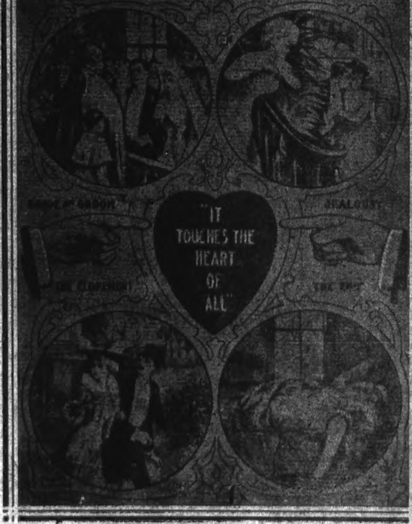
W. B. Sherman, Presents
Mrs. Woods' Immortal Story

EAST LYNNE

Positively the Geatest Emotional English Society Drama ever written
All special Scenery and Electrical effects

Reserve your seats early at Creighton's Drug Store

Curtain will not rise until Rex Show is over



AT THE COMET THEATRE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th.

THE OPEN DOOR OF PEACE

In the face of what will in some quarters be described as a finishing blow for peace, the New York Times is of opinion that the year 1917 opens hopefully for peace. Not a peace leaving the aggressor in possession of all the fruits of victory and the world exposed to new aggressions; not a peace which is only a truce, but a peace involving solid guarantees for the future.

Germany, who must have peace before her threatened exhaustion becomes a fact, who must have peace while yet her three nearly exhausted allies have not parted with their remaining strength, made known her desire to the world. Of course she did not say that she needed it for these reasons; like all bargainers who are sensible that what they have to have will cost them high, she took a high tone with those who had it to give, and pretended not to be in need of it at all. The expected refusal of the first offer has now been given, and it is the hard-pressed bargainer's turn to bid again. If the bid does not come early in 1917 the evidences of Germany's clamorous needs are strangely false. The thing to be marked is not Germany's first and impossible bid has met with its expected and inevitable rejection; it is that, forced by a need that would not be denied, she made the bid.

She must have peace because she cannot win; because, with the most highly organized military system the world has ever seen, she stands utterly frustrated at the end of thirty months of the most terrific fighting the world has ever seen; because her internal situation, which is certainly unsatisfactory, cannot possibly grow better, but only worse; because her three allies must have it for all the reasons which press her, but which in their cases are multiplied and made imperative. Her first request has met with the answer she undoubtedly expected; now let her move again. It is not too much to believe that that second move has already been planned. The allies have not closed the door to peace; they have left it open. They have pointed out to Germany that before the door she has opened there is a vestibule, and that vestibule is Belgium. When she retires from that, and indicates a willingness to discuss reparation and guarantees, they show plainly, as they have repeatedly shown since her first impossible bid was made, that they will enter the open door.

"EAST LYNNE" IS THE NEXT ATTRACTION

An attraction of particular interest to Lacombe theatre-goers is announced for Saturday, Jan. 13th, at the Comet, when W. B. Sherman will present a splendid company in a revival of Mrs. Woods' immortal story, "East Lynne," which is, without doubt, the greatest emotional drama of the present generation. Millions have read the famous novel, and millions have seen the play, a play in which the most noteworthy actresses and actors in the country have appeared, and which stands today the most powerful magnet in the theatrical history. The question is often asked, Why is it that people never tire of "East Lynne"? The answer is this: "Because it has so much heart interest; because it is a true to life story, a story of a woman who loved and lost."

W. B. Sherman has sent us some splendid plays this season, and the patrons of the Comet will accept his assurance that "East Lynne" is fully up to the standard. In fact the company presenting it is the same that made such a pronounced hit here with "Kick In," which was voted by all who witnessed it as the best dramatic attraction ever in Lacombe.

Up to date "East Lynne" has proven the greatest money-getter of the season, and will, no doubt do a capacity business here.

Seats are on sale at Creighton's, and should be reserved early. Prices—$1.00, 75c., and 25c. for children.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, Messrs. Wallace & Hill, carrying on business as farmers and dairymen, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Wallace will continue the business. All accounts due the firm are to be paid to Mr. Wallace, by whom all accounts against the firm will be paid.

(Sgd.) G. H. WALLACE.
(Sgd.) J. A. HILL.

The dairy business now being carried on is for sale as a going concern. Interested parties will apply to Mr. Wallace at the farm. (J. 10-2p)

EUREKA LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

The officers of Eureka Lodge, No. 10, G.R.A., A.F. & A.M., for 1917, were duly installed by R. W. Bro. W. F. Puffer, on Dec. 27th, 1916:

Wor. Bro. W. F. Cranna, W.M.
Wor. Bro. Dr. W. J. Simpson, I. P. M.
Bro. Jesse Fraser, S.W.
Bro. James Hill, J.W.
Bro. F. B. George, Treasurer.
R. Wor. Bro. N. E. Carruthers, Secretary.
Bro. (Rev.) H. Assiter, Chap.
Bro. E. R. Kent, S.D.
Bro. L. J. Nottingham, J.D.
Bro. E. Titsworth, S.S.
Bro. L. W. Puffer, J.S.
Bro. Dr. R. Roberts, D. of C.
Wor. Bro. H. L. Brown, Tyler.

Refreshments were served by the ladies of Alexandra Chapter, No. 4, O.E.S.

ESTRAY NOTICE

On the premises of Geo. Hand, S. E. Section 6-41-25, 6 miles east and 2 miles north of Lacombe, one red horned heifer, coming two years old; no visible brand; white star on forehead, white markings on belly, and white spot on top of tail; end of tail white.

H. SLATER, Brand-Reader,
(J. 10-3c) Lacombe.

HYPOCRITES

The following ... from one of New York's ... ladies. The ... the play "Hypocrites" ... will be shown at the Rex ... under ... next.

By ... Watson ...

So great an interest ... public manifested in the ... worth photo-drama "Hypocr... at the Longacre Theatre ... this remarkable and artistic ... duction, is probably the ... talked of offering of its kin... town. Those who have se... seem eager to recommend ... others, and consequently the... an endless flow of the curiou... each performance.

If one wonders why a ... drama should thus be hon... he will find the answer by ... ing it.

"Hypocrites" is big—it is ... sensationally and it is big ... tically—in fact, it is one of ... biggest things in both of ... ways that I have ever seen ... smashes you right between ... eyes and dazes you with its ... fulness. I predict a trem... run for this picture at the ... acre.

Its wonderful appeal t... Christians is so great that ... only have the public recog... its worth but have time a... gain discussed it with ... clergymen. The latter hav... preciated the qualities of ... film play, and since the ... presentation of it at the ... acre, several hundred clerg... who became interested th... their congregations, have ... nessed it.

The interest and approv... the clergymen have pro... Manager William L. Sherr... the Bosworth Company, to ... a special "Clergymen's Mati... One hundred and sixty-five ... sters have already accepted ... invitation.

AT THE REX

Another of those exc... mixed programmes will be ... at the Rex tonight (Wed... Ask those who see them ... tell you.

Tomorrow evening (Thur... —Another of those beautiful ... Bird photo-plays, "Hop... Devil's Brew," featuring ... favorites of stage and s... The Smalleys. It is Red ... Night, and Mrs. Graham ... sing two songs. 20 p.c. o... receipts will be handed to ... Graham for the Red Cross ... ciety. If you wish to see ... beautiful in pictures don't ... to see this Blue Bird produc...

Friday Evening—Anothe... those up-to-the-minute ... programmes you hear so ... about.

"Hypocrites" will be the ... attraction for Saturday ev... next. Through a misunders... ing it did not arrive on Mo... but will be shown without ... on Saturday evening. See r... in another column.

"Under Suspicion," wit... all-star cast," will be the ... ing for Monday evening next ... you all know by this time, ... the Red Feather features s... lately are hard to beat. ... "Under Suspicion" next Mo... evening and get your mo... worth.

Eckville News

Eckford & Woods shipped ... of hogs on Thursday last. ... firm is buying every second ... nesday, the next date being ... uary 24th. Mr. Trimble ... sent a car out of Eckville ... week.

Grain is slow in coming i... winter owing to the s... weather and the slight dro... price. Good sleighing w... taken advantage of by long ... ers. Messrs. Eckford & W... are loading a car on the C...

We hear that a bank is ... to be established at Eckville ... is badly needed, and shoul... well.

The eligible males are b... filling out their registr... cards, a good many being ... ious to do what they can fo... Empire.

CATTLE LOST

One yearling red steer, ... horned; one yearling red h... dehorned, with a few w... spots. Branded ... on ... thigh. Reward given. G. ... Fretwell, Scarcliffe Ranch, C... Alta. (J. 10-...

FARM WANTED TO RENT

I want a quarter section, ... less than forty acres til... land, with balance pasture or ... land, within a short distanc... Lacombe. Apply Hudson ... Lacombe. (J. 10-...

FOR SALE

Pure-Bred Barred Rock C... erels for sale, $2.00 each. ... a pure-bred Duroc-Jersey ... 15 months old, a good one. ... ply F. B. Stewart, Phone ... Lacombe. (J. 10-...

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices, delivered in his yards at Lacombe, this week :

Choice Fat Steers	6c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers	5½c.
Choice Fat Cows	4½ to 5c.
Fat Bulls	3 to 3½c.
Beef Hides	15c.
Choice Lambs	9c.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Night Phone, 40, or, 101.

Meat Dept. Phone 20, Ring 3.

Try Our Lard, at 22c. per lb.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA

Mrs. Titsworth will not receive again this season.

Capt. Evans was elected Councillor for L.I.D. 399 on Tuesday over John Southward. The result was : Southward, 41; Evans 70. Majority for Evans, 29. Five ballots were spoiled.

I am in the market for hogs. Before selling see me and get my prices. Harold Slater.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, $10.00 from Mrs. Mary E. Bell, donated by the ladies of the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, Morningside.

Lost—Between Lacombe and Sherman's, on Tuesday of last week, brown dogskin gauntlet. Finder please leave at this office and get suitable reward.

ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH NOTICES

There will be divine service at St. Cyprian's Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7.

Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

An Intercession Service will be held on Friday evening at 7.30.

CARD OF THANKS

To the Electors of L.I.D., No. 399 :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Please accept my thanks for your loyal support, and to my opponents I again renew my pledge of absolute impartiality.

Yours Sincerely,

H. J. Angell Evans.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned wishes to return thanks to all customers for their patronage while in business in Lacombe, and to state that he has secured a position with John McNab, blacksmith.

(Sgd.) CLAUDE ROWE.

FOR SALE

One Fresh Milch Cow, a good one ; also one registered Duroc-Jersey Boar. Apply John Laing, Phone 1513, Lacombe. (J. 10-3c)

LOST—$5 REWARD

One small yearling steer, red and white, has big notch in end of right ear and small notch in bottom of left ear. Notify Geo. Cabelka, Bentley. (J. 10-3c)

FOR SALE

Horses of all description ; also a good rubber-tired buggy. Apply Box 446, or phone 705, Lacombe. (J. 10-3p)

SEED FOR SALE

Seed Wheat, Oats and Barley—first-class grain—for sale. Also seed potatoes. Apply Isaac Gibson, Lacombe. (J. 3-3c)

FOR SALE

Pte-Bred Bared Rock Cockerels. Large, robust, true to type and color, and positively not inbred. $1.25 to local customers ; $1.50 F.O.B. Lacombe. E. A. Edwards Lacombe, Alta., Route 3. (J. 3-3p)

HEIFER ESTRAY

At the farm of P. Gerling, one red yearling heifer, no visible brand. Think animal was stolen and put with my cattle. N. W. ¼ 35-41-2, W. 5th, Bentley, R. 1. (J. 3-3p)

FOR SALE

Prelude Seed Wheat ; 1915 Seed Barley ; 1915 Regenerated Abundance Oats. Also Flax Seed. Write or phone. Read Bros., 4½ miles due north of Bentley.

FRESH COW FOR SALE

Gentle and good milker. Freshened 1st January, 1917. Price, $85.00. W. Baillie, 7 miles west and 2 miles north of Bentley.

ESTRAY, GELDING

One two-year-old Gelding, light bay, with white feet and white stripe on face. Owner may have same by calling for it. Earl B. Stephenson, 2 miles and a half west of Bentley. Phone R. 505. (J. 10-3c)

The second Blue-Bird production will be shown at the Rex tomorrow night (Thursday). The Smalleys will appear in "Hop, the Devil's Brew."

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks $5.00 from Geo Scroggie ; also $1.00 from Mrs. H. D. Cornelie. Owing to a misprint last week Mrs. Bowles was credited with $1.00. It should have been W. Bowles.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Club-Room of the Methodist Church on Thursday, Jan. 11th, at three o'clock.

Kitchen cabinet. Regular price $24.00 ; to clear out at $18.00. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

The Central Powers are to hold their "peace conference" among themselves. That is as it should be, though they might let in those neutrals who prefer present "peace" to future safety. These are the only parties who want "peace" on the terms now possible.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West is to give up public work of all kinds. That is a concession to the proprieties or to her own sense of embarrassment. What is important is that she also give up her not public activities as a sort of unofficial commander-in-chief of the British army.

This month odd pieces of furniture to clear at one-third off. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

Ambassador Gerard says he is convinced that as long as Von Hellwig and his co-criminals continue to rule Germany there is no danger of the United States breaking off relations with Berlin. It is to be hoped the people of the United States will feel properly glorified by this declaration that the violation of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania have their approval.

The ladies of St. Cyprian's Church will give a ten-cent tea and sale of baking in the new store next to Post Office on Saturday afternoon next. The ladies of this church are noted for their cooking, and it will be well for those who doubt this assertion to prove its truth on Saturday next. A hearty welcome awaits all who call.

The Patriotic Fund acknowledges, with thanks, the sum of $26, proceeds of Spruceville school entertainment.

Archie Chisholm, an old resident of Lacombe, died on Monday last.

The library of the Lacombe Women's Institute will be open on Thursday afternoon from 4.45 to 5.45.

If you see one Blue-Bird production you will be a regular attendant at the Rex on Thursday evenings.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, the donation of $4.10, Mrs. W. F. Graham's percentage of the Rex Theatre entertainment on Thursday evening ; also the donation of $2.00 from Miss Allen. The Society has remitted $63 to Calgary headquarters for Hospital supplies.

The Red Cross sewers will meet at the home of Mrs. Jesse Fraser, and the knitters at the home of Miss B. Simpson on Friday afternoon next.

Heating stoves to clear. Regular price, $10.50 ; now $7.50. Morrison & Johnston, Limited.

During a year of prohibition in Oregon petty crime has decreased more than 50 per cent. Public drunkenness has almost disappeared. Motor car accidents have decreased 50 per cent. Vagrancy is far lower than ever before. Non-support cases have lowered by 50 per cent. Commitments to penitentiary have come down 30 per cent., and to insane asylums 25 per cent. That is the sort of record which Clarboone people feel demonstrates that prohibition is a failure.

Even including the soldier vote, the verdict of the B.C. vote on prohibition is favorable. That means that the whole of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of parts of Quebec and the whole of the Yukon is under prohibition. The next thing is for the Dominion Government to act.

Did you miss the first Blue-Bird production at the Rex on Thursday evening last? If so, don't miss another. They are shown on Thursday evenings only—Red Cross Night.

L. Peterka, shoemaker, has a nice line of buggy whips, put up specially for him. They are good ones, and the price is right. Look them over.

Geo. W. Hotson, for many years a resident of Lacombe, and one of our best known citizens, left on Sunday morning for England, where he expects to work on munitions. Mr. Hotson is a first-class mechanic, and should be able to do useful work. Being too old to enlist, he is doing the next possible thing, and may be depended on to do his bit for the Empire.

Wm. Flemming, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Flemming, of Lacombe, who went over to France with the second contingent, has been invalided home, and arrived in Lacombe last week. His many friends were glad to see him, and are pleased to see that he is not in such bad shape as was reported. Will was only in the trenches a month when he ran foul of a shrapnel shell, and his right arm was badly mangled. For some months the doctors were of the opinion that amputation was necessary, but succeeded in saving the arm. He has undergone nine operations for the injury. After spending a week or two at his home here he will go to Victoria, B.C., where the doctors will strive to put his arm in better shape. He speaks very highly of the treatment he received in the hospitals in England. He is feeling well, and is glad to be back to Alberta.

The Spruceville members of the Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Watson. The meeting will be held for Red Cross sewing on Thursday next. All ladies interested will please attend, and women who are not members are also requested to attend.

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, $12.00 from J. B. McBride.

The London Nation wants the Allies to go back on Russia and make peace on condition that Constantinople be internationalized. There are two or three reasons against it. One is that the British Empire went into this war to vindicate its pledged word, and should not buy out of it by breaking its pledged word. Another is that unless Russia takes Constantinople the Turks will keep it, and Russia will not take it unless to keep. A third is that "internationalization" is meaningless and illusory until the Teutonic-Turk alliance is smashed. Belgium was internationalized, and the Huns would do to Constantinople what they did to Belgium when they got ready. In this war there can be no compromise. The compromise would be to sign our death warrant in advance.

Lost—In Lacombe, on Tuesday, a checked muffler. Finder please leave at this office.

Nominations for Councillor for No. 1 Division, L.I.D. 399, on Monday, resulted in Messrs. John Ellis, E. Johnston, and F. A. Gralap being nominated.

"The Girl He Couldn't Buy" deserved a crowded house last night, but it was a poor one for Lacombe. Perhaps this can be best accounted for by the fact that there has been a steady stream of shows to the town, of late, and people cannot afford to attend theatrical shows once or twice a week, especially in war times. There's this to be said about Sherman attractions—you very, very seldom see a poor one ; he don't believe it pays to send them out. "East Lynne" is also a Sherman attraction, and is said to be far above the average. It will no doubt be greeted by a capacity house on Saturday evening. All members of the cast in "The Girl He Couldn't Buy" were splendid, and why single out any one individual for special mention? The show deserves success wherever it happens to be.

Sarah Bernhardt, the world's greatest tragedienne, will be at the Rex the last Thursday of this month—the 25th—in a Blue-Bird production. Two full shows will be given that evening, the first one starting at 7.45 sharp. Every citizen of Lacombe and district should avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the divine Sarah.

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

594 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL.

"For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from *Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble*. I had frequent *Dizzy Spells*, and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen.

A friend advised "Fruit-a-tives" and from the outset, they did me good. *After the first box, I felt I was getting well* and I can truthfully say that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that helped me". LOUIS LABRIE.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Maid Wanted—Good girl wanted at once. Apply to Mrs. F. E. McLeod.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. A. Keitel and sons wish to thank their neighbors for the kind help given during the illness and since the death of their daughter and sister.

ALBERTA JAP GETS THE VICTORIA CROSS

Vancouver, B. C., January 7th. —Private Sato, a Vancouver Jap who enlisted in Alberta, has been awarded the Victoria Cross, according to a cable received here.

Lacombe Second-Hand Store

Twenty-Five Rifles, all calibres, new and second-hand ; also all kinds of Rifle Shells, reasonable in price.

Highest prices in cash for your Furs.

Some Ladies and Gents' winter coats.

Overalls, $1.00.

Corduray Pants, $2.00.

Two men's Buckskin Coats.

Congolium, 60c. per yard; also Rugs.

One new Double Driving Harness, $30.00.

Beds, Springs, and Mattresses, new and second-hand.

One sett Single Harness, $9.00.

Building and Tar Paper ; Roofing Nails.

Trunks and Suit Cases.

One new Fire-Proof Safe, right size for farmers, $35.00.

Axes and Handles, Saws and Hammers.

Violins, Banjos, Mandolins, and Guitars ; Phonographs and Records; 1 Orchestra Drum, $15.00.

I trade in Farm Lands and Town Property.

O. BOODE,
NANTON STREET

LACOMBE CARTAGE AND TRANSFER COMPANY

PERRY & STEERS, Propriet's

NEW OFFICE : RAILWAY ST.
VICKERSON BUILDING
PHONE 74

FUEL ICE WATER

General Cartage and Transfer Business

PHONE 74

Auction Sale

Having received instructions from Mrs. W. L. Robbie, I will sell, at Public Auction, at her residence, just across from N.W. M.P. Barracks, at Lacombe (near Power House) on

Wednesday, Jan. 17th

At 2 p.m. in the afternoon

1 Morris Piano, 1 McClary Range, 1 Heater, Dining Extension Table, Dining-Room and Kitchen Chairs, 2 Rockers, 1 Couch, Bureau, Commode, 2 Iron Bedsteads, Springs, and Mattresses, Wash Stand, Kitchen Table, Buffet, Writing Desk, Child's High Chair, Ice-Box, Fruit Sealers, 3 Carpet Squares, Wash Tubs, Carpet Sweeper, Clothes Mangle, quantity of preserved fruit, dishes, cooking utensils, and other articles.

TERMS—CASH

G. F. Damron, Auctioneer
JESSE FRASER, Clerk.

HEROISM

The man who would be a hero of the students in the High not even the making of a hero in him. The man who belongs to a past in thought, when he could have been good, and is not good in the living and articulate present which is his own, is a dreamer of vain dreams, which are yet there only to his rebuke and to his shame. . . . .

Say not "the days that needed heroes are past" ; the days most in want of heroes are in the present.

We need heroic merchants, whose word, good as their bond, will make English commerce everywhere honored and trusted.

We need heroic workmen, who will bring highest ideals to lowliest action, and lighten up the pain and worry and the toil of their workshop with

The light that never was on sea
or shore,
The inspiration and the poet's
dream.

STEER ESTRAY

On premises of G. H. Robb, S. E. ¼ 1-40-26, W. 4th, one red yearling steer, no visible brand. G. H. Robb, Lacombe, R. Phone 1210. (J. 3-3p)

Business Cards

MacDonald & McBride
A. M. MacDONALD, B. A. J. B. McBRIDE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers.
Solicitors for Town of Lacombe, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, R. G. Dunn & Co., The Colonial Investment and Loan Co., Etc., Etc.
Company and Private Funds to loan on Town and Farm property.
Lacombe Office, Merchants' Bank Bldg
P.O. Drawer 1. Phone No. 6

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Office:
Barnett Avenue, Lacombe, Alta

JOHN McKENTY
Notary, Conveyancer, Accountant, Official Auditor, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Office: DAY BLOCK. Lacombe.

PHONE 153. P.O. BOX 74
Dr. R. ROBERTS
F. R. C. V. S., Lond., Eng.
Alberta St., Opp. Methodist Church
Veterinary Surgeon
Government Veterinary Inspector

Wm. Teward
Plasterer, Bricklayer, Cement Work, Stone Work and Fireplaces a Specialty.
Lacombe, Alta.
Phone R906

Louis Ritz
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Estimates Given Free. Shop at Atlas Lumber Co. Yards.
Phone 49

The Alberta Stable
GENERAL LIVERY and FEED BUSINESS
Special attention paid to farmers' business and feeding
General trading of all kinds.
TERMS REASONABLE
Alberta Stable
THOS. DAGG, Prop. Glass St. LACOMBE

Taxidermist
G. A. Hardy
Game Heads and Rugs a Specialty.
I Guarantee Satisfaction. Over 12 years experience.
Mailable goods, c-o Craig, R.R. 1, Rimbey.
Heavy goods, leave with F. V. Parsons, Lacombe.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF RED DEER

In the matter of the estate of DAVID BARNABY PINEO deceased, late of the village of Rimbey, in the Province of Alberta.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims on the estate of David Barnaby Pineo, who died on the 9th day of July, 1915, at Rimbey, are required to file with the undersigned by the 31st day of January, 1917, a full statement of their claim, duly verified by Statutory Declaration and if any security held by them and that after that date the executor will proceed to distribute the estate of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with the undersigned.

Dated this 21st., day of December, A. D., 1916.

EDWIN H. JONES,
Box 148, Lacombe, Alberta,
Solicitor for the Executor.
Approved by J. J. Mahaffy,
J. D. S., R. D. D.

The Headache That's Caused From Eye-Strain

People go on for years suffering from headaches they have never found a cause for.

Now, listen to this. "Experts say that ninety-five per cent of all headaches are caused by eyestrain."

We are fitted to examine and correct all eye defects where glasses are of any use.

Women and children are the greatest sufferers from eye-strain headaches and these cases receive our most careful attention.

If you are one of these sufferers come in and let us test your eyes.

PAUL HOTSON
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Hotson Block Nanton Street
Opposite the Moving Picture Theatre.

W. F. Puffer & Son

Live Stock Dealers

Lacombe - Alberta

Highest Prices Paid for Hogs, Cattle and Sheep

It will pay you to get our prices before selling.

We are using the yards recently vacated by H. Slater.

Office Phone 15. Yard Phone 135. Night Phone 185

Pioneer Meat Market

L. W. PUFFER, - Manager

WE HANDLE

Highest quality fresh and cured Meats, Fish, Poultry and Produce.

Farmers, get our prices before selling your poultry, Eggs and Butter.

Careful attention given to out-of-town orders.

Phone 15. 3 Deliveries Daily

A Small Amount of Private Funds for Farm Loans, at moderate rates.

No delay or publicity

JOHN McKENTY

WE Sell Clothing

In Made to Measures, we have a large range of patterns to select from.

Ready to Wear Suits, from $16.50

Ready to Wear Overcoats from $20.00

Cleaning Pressing Repairing

D. CAMERON
Allen St. - Opposite Adelphi Hotel

Are Improvements Needed?

In making plans for next year's work possibly you may conclude that new buildings or additional live stock are a real necessity.

But where will the money come from? As soon as you decide to build or to "stock up" why not write us with full particulars of your farm?

We will likely be able to make you the loan.

The Canada Trust Company
The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation
(Under the same management)
Combined Assets over $23,000,000.00.
HEAD OFFICES, LONDON, ONT.
Alberta Branch Offices :-
913 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.— Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmas Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

A Nature Fake

"What's bothering you, old man?" Jones asked his friend the scientific gardener.

"It's no use," sighed the wizard; "I may as well give up. I got started a few years ago on a new idea. I took a head of cabbage and crossed it with a white potato and grew eyes on it; then I crossed that with a cornstalk and grew ears on it; then I crossed that with a squash and grew a neck on it; then I crossed that with a cocoanut and grew hair on it, but hanged if I can figure out what to do for a nose and a mouth!"

Painting Farm Implements

The painting of farm implements for their protection and preservation has apparently received very little consideration by Canadian farmers, if one may judge by the information secured by the Commission of Conservation in the survey conducted on 100 farms in each of four counties in Ontario. In Waterloo, not one farmer who painted his implements was found among the hundred, in Carleton only one, in Northumberland three, and in Dundas eleven. And yet paint is an absolute essential if the full life of an implement is to be secured.

Indigestion Resulted From an Inactive Liver

The Bowels Became Constipated and the Whole Digestive System Upset

With many people constipation becomes a habit. And it is a dangerous habit which is certain sooner or later to cause serious disease.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the first and most important rule of health. When the liver becomes torpid the flow of bile into the intestines is stopped and the bowels become constipated. But you can readily overcome this condition by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. There is no treatment obtainable which so promptly awakens the activity of the liver and bowels and thereby corrects derangements of the digestive system.

Mrs. Herbert Doherty, of Beaver Brook, Albert Co., N.B., writes: "I can truthfully say that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a great medicine for constipation. I have suffered from constipation ever since I can remember, but got to using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and was so benefitted that I began to study this malady. I found that the indigestion resulted from a bad case of inactive liver, and as soon as I got the liver working right I didn't have any stomach trouble or indigestion. I cannot praise this medicine too highly, and would advise anyone suffering from indigestion or constipation to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. My husband also claims that these pills have done him more good than any medicine he ever used. You are at liberty to use this letter."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively relieve and cure torpid liver, constipation, biliousness, indigestion, backache and kidney disease. Put it to the test. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

A Misunderstanding

The Apprentice Who Obeyed Instructions Literally

A certain English foreman in one of the Kensington textile factories is in the habit of having an apprentice heat his luncheon for him. The other day he called a new apprentice.

"Go downstairs and 'eat up my lunch for me," ordered the foreman.

The boy—a typical young American, with no knowledge of cockney English—obeyed with alacrity. He was hungry.

Ten minutes later the foreman came down. He also was hungry.

"Where's my lunch?" he demanded.

The boy gazed at him in amazement.

"You told me to eat it up—and I eat it," he stated.

"I didn't tell you to 'heat' it up!" roared the irate foreman. "I told you to "'eat' it up."

"Well, I 'didn't' heat it up," maintained the youngster stoutly. "I eat it cold."

Useless Expense

"We've got to cut down expenses," announced Mr. Riverside, "and I think we'll begin by giving up our box at the opera."

"Oh, Henry, you surely wouldn't think of doing that!" protested his wife.

"Why not? If my business keeps on as rotten as it is now I won't be able to buy you any new gowns, and there is no use paying rent for a show window when you haven't got any goods to show."

Germans Building More Raiders

New Submarines Can Operate in Waters Such as at Archangel

Regardless of reports concerning the decline of the man-power of Germany, there is no apparent lack of men or of materials in German shipbuilding yards, according to advices, which indicate that the tonnage now on the ways exceeds that of peace times.

It is definitely known that the more important yards have been devoting almost their entire resources for some time past to the construction of submarines, which, it is alleged, are now being turned out at the rate of five a week.

A number of these submersibles, it is stated, have been designed solely with a view to their operation in ice-bound or partially ice-bound waters and are of unusual size and exceedingly strong in construction, and it is understood they will be used in the Baltic and White Seas. They are said to have a cruising radius of 2,500 miles on a single filling of fuel, and aside from the usual complement of torpedo tubes are armed with two light-calibre guns on the deck.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Link Science with Industry for Canada

$10,000 a Year Man Heads New Research Board to Make Blue-Book Reports

The first special statement relating to the sessions of the advisory council on scientific and industrial research which concluded in Ottawa recently, was given out by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Sir George announced that it had been decided that it would be necessary to have somebody give his whole time and services to the work it was proposed to undertake, and that Dr. A. B. McCallum, of the University of Toronto, had been unanimously chosen chairman of the advisory council. He will be paid a salary of $10,000 per year. Dr. McCallum will in a short time remove to Ottawa to take complete charge of the work.

J. B. Challis, head of the Dominion water-power branch, department of the interior, has volunteered his services for the time being as secretary of the advisory council. The other members of the council will give their time and services as a free contribution to the public service undertaken, though their travelling expenses will be paid by the government.

The first work of the advisory council will be to outline plans and mature the measures that commend themselves to their best judgment for the consideration of the committee of cabinet council. Once these are approved it will become the business of the council, under the direction of Dr. McCallum, to supervise and carry out the measures adopted.

"In this way," says the statement, "it is believed that impetus can be given to the cause of scientific research in Canada which will prove of the greatest possible benefit to the industrial and producing interests of the country. All other progressive countries are devoting attention to this work, and with immense natural resources and water-power facilities there is every reason to believe Canada will be able, with the co-operation of business acumen, capital and scientific aid to take her place with the progressive nations of the world.

They Melt

in the Mouth

You'll get a new idea of how good soda biscuit can be, with your first bite of

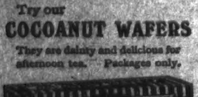
Som-Mor Biscuit

Plain or Salted. In Packages only

Try our

COCOANUT WAFERS

They are dainty and delicious for afternoon tea. Packages only.



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited

EDMONTON - ALTA.

W. N. U. 1136

Germans Not Inventors

Have a Reputation, However, of Being Good Imitators

"Let us get rid of the superstition that the Germans excel in inventiveness," says Colonel Gobliensky, the Swiss military critic. It should not be difficult. The difficulty would be to discover what really great thing the Germans have done for the enlightenment of the world and the progress of civilization. A German professor, Beckman, wrote a "History of Inventions," but his own country makes a poor show in its pages, and, coming beyond the period it covers, the Teutonic record is a sorry one. To take some of the great familiar things Germans did not invent there is the steam engine and steamboat, the telegraph, the telephone, wireless telegraph, the aeroplane, even the balloon of which the Zeppelin is a monstrous perversion. An English bishop devised the first universal language, and a German professor stole the idea.

CHILBLAINS — Easily and Quickly Cured with

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO. Proprietors

Napanee - Ont.

Cleaner Food

Much of the inventive genius nowadays is centred on devices that will do away with the handling of food. A man has invented a machine which removes the Chinaman's hands from canned salmon that goes into homes practically everywhere. It is known as the "iron chink." It will do the work of fifty Chinese and clean 30,000 fish in a day. The salmon is cleaned, chopped, packed in cans with fat and lean properly balanced, weighed, sealed, and cooked by machinery. A Los Angeles man has invented a printing press to be installed in bakeries which prints wrappers in colors and wraps the bread without handling.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Live Stock and Soil Fertility

Good Management Essential to Successful Results

Farmers are being repeatedly urged to keep more live stock on their farms. Many reasons why they should do so are given, chiefly that stock farming is profitable and that it will increase the fertility of the soil. Certain points are often insufficiently emphasized in the discussion of this question: If stock farming is to be profitable, the stock must be of good quality, and must be given proper and intelligent care. Scrub stock never did and never will yield the profitable returns which are to be derived from pure bred or high grade stock. Those who are in the stock business, or who contemplate going into it, cannot afford to overlook this consideration. Canada has too much poor stock; what we need is more good stock.

If the fertility of the soil on the stock farm is to be increased or even maintained, wise management in connection with the rotation of crops, the care and use of the manure, and the tillage operations must accompany the keeping of the stock. Meat and the various dairy products cannot be made from nothing any more than can grain and hay, and, if these are sold from the farm, the fertility taken from the soil in their production must be restored. A test conducted on two Iowa farms, one a grain farm and the other a stock farm, where pure-bred stock was kept, showed that the soil on the grain farm was more fertile than on the stock farm. This was largely due to the rotation followed and judicious management by the grain farmer. The live stock farmer, however, made $799 over the five per cent interest on his investment, while the grain farmer lacked $380 of even making interest on his investment. It must be remembered, also, that the stock farmer had a larger investment upon which to allow interest. These men were both good farmers, and it was not poor management that led to the difference in profits. The man who made the greater profits could afford to invest a part of same in purchasing and applying to his soil what is required to maintain fertility and still be ahead, or he could arrange his rotation in such a way that his soil would not become impoverished.

Good management must go with the keeping of good stock if profits are to be made and soil fertility maintained.—F. C. N., in Conservation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

British Ships of Commerce Lost in War

Total Tonnage Destroyed by Submarines Was 984,739 and Vessels, 510

German submarine activities during the year ending June 30 last have resulted in a decrease in the world's merchant service of 510 vessels of a total tonnage of 984,739 tons. Such is the information contained in a report to the trade and commerce department by Trade Commissioner Harrison Watson, of London. At the close of the year merchant vessels classed at Lloyd's were 10,032, registering 23,190,138 tons in comparison with 10,542 vessels of 24,1774,877 tons on the same date of the previous year. Foreign shipping has sustained greater damage than British.

Every effort is being made to expedite ship construction and there is now being built under the inspection of Lloyd's registrar of shipping a larger amount of shipping than ever before, 620 vessels of 2,282,198 tons. The past year has witnessed the revival of wood shipbuilding in the United States and Canada, brought about by the abnormal demand for steel. The majority of these vessels are sailing vessels with auxiliary power.

Daylight Darkness

There are a number of daylight darknesses recorded in history, among them being those in B.C. 295, A.D. 746 and 775. There was a dark day in England in January, 1807 and another on October 21, 1816. There was also a dark day in Detroit on October 19, 1762. On May 19, 1780, there was such atmospheric gloom over Hartford, Conn., that the legislature adjourned for the day.

Farm Labor

Between Forty and Fifty Thousand Men Were Engaged in Harvest Work This Year

One of the problems which Western Canada has to face every year is the securing of an adequate supply of labor to handle the harvesting and threshing of its big crops. This problem, indeed, is always present in any country that has a big agricultural production; in the case of Western Canada, it is enhanced by the comparative sparsity of population and the long distance from industrial districts which can be expected to offer a surplus of labor. Harvest labor is always vitally necessary, but it presents many difficulties to the economist, in that, although well paid, it is temporary in its nature and entails the moving of men from one section of the country to another to the disarrangement of industry.

In Western Canada the present difficulties are increased by the war. A very large number of Western Canada's small population have enlisted for service with the Canadian forces in Europe, and at the present time there is, generally speaking, no surplus of labor for the ordinary channels of industry, to say nothing of the abnormal demands of harvest time. The situation, however, has to some extent been met by the action of the Canadian Militia Department, who have released all such men who are still in training in the western military camps and who desire to engage in harvest work, for a period generally one month.

Large numbers of harvesters have in former years been obtained from Eastern Canada; but industry there is so busy that this year it was not anticipated that so large a supply could be relied upon. Nevertheless, and in spite of this, nearly 20,000 men were actually obtained from the East. The Pacific Coast province of British Columbia also furnished over 3,000, agriculture not being the exclusive industry of that province. Another source of supply was the United States.

The actual number of men engaged in harvest work this year was between forty and fifty thousand. Wages were higher than usual, running from $2.50 to $4.00 a day with board, and from $35 to $60 a month.

"How's business, old man? Been making anything lately?"

"Yes, an assignment." — Boston Transcript.

The Real Liver Pill. — A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude, and in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection, and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

Uncle Is Still There

"I told Uncle Tom that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business."

"Did he take it kindly?"

"He threw me out of the office."

Persuasive

Uncle Tobey was a hospitable soul. He wanted no guest in his house to [illegible]. "Have some, have some," he invited cordially at the supper table, sending around the platter for the third time; "we're going to give it to the pigs any way."—Judge.

THE NATION'S FUTURE Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely **non-narcotic** and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the World

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

It's one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value.

A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment.

So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it.

You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies.

Have your husband get a tin the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.

Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.

220W

Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

Study Your Soil

To Secure Maximum Crops a Knowledge of the Land Is Necessary

The soil is the farmer's capital—his workshop. Upon it is founded the whole business of farming, and upon its fertility will depend in large measure the success of the farmer's operations. Too often it is not given the proper care, nor is sufficient intelligence exercised in its use.

The plant derives certain substances necessary to its development from the soil; the most important of these are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The farmer should know whether his soil contains these in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of a maximum crop providing good cultivation is given, or if he is not getting satisfactory yields, he should find the cause. No two farms have been treated and cropped in past years in exactly the same way, which means that even adjoining farms may be entirely different so far as soil requirements are concerned. To bring it up to a state of profitable productiveness one farm may need a rotation different from the other, or a different fertilizing treatment. Bulletins, books, experts and governments help the farmer in many ways, but they cannot be expected to furnish every detail in a manner to fit his every need. The farmer himself should learn what his crops require, learn what his soil contains, learn what is lacking in his soil, learn how to supply the deficiencies, and then he may safely look for increased yields and greater profits. It involves study, but the farmer must work out many of his own problems on his own farm under his own conditions, by trial, by test, and by experiment.—F. C. N.

Persistent Asthma. — A most distressing characteristic of this debilitating disease is the persistence with which recurring attacks come to sap away strength and leave the sufferer in a state of almost continual exhaustion. No wiser precaution can be taken than that of keeping at hand a supply of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, famous as the most potent remedy for eradicating the disease from the tender air passages.

The Backbone Of the Trenches

The Men at the Front Have Unwavering Faith in Their Organization

An officer, writing to a friend of his in Montreal, describes the self-confidence of the men at the front as largely "the outcome of a firm, unwavering faith that, if anything goes wrong, it will not be in the organization behind the trenches. The guns by the thousand are all there. They are being well served by officers who know every inch of the ground, and by airmen who know what goes on to the east of us as well as if they were German officers in the know. The interminable camps of armed men we met with in our passage from the port of landing to the Somme front gave an illuminating proof of the great military establishment we have now built up. Mountainous piles of munitions and supplies were seen everywhere. In places we passed miles of motor transport — millions of pounds on wheels. The whole British Empire had put forth her strength. In numbers, in material, in organization, and in morale, it is a great army, and one worthy of our race and our high traditions. It needs but to be fully maintained and supplied to achieve its just and righteous aim. The reward for our great effort and sacrifice is now in sight, though perhaps still far off.

The unceasing watchfulness for the interests of the men is also shown in regard to hospital reports. Medical men of high experience are employed to go through all reports received from the hospitals and scrutinize the diagnosis. If these seem faulty or inadequate the matter is at once taken up and looked into. Certainly one of the organizations of which Canadians have most right to be proud of in this war is the successful working of this invaluable record office. I could add more particulars but I dare not. Be assured at home that the Germans, experts in organization though they be, will soon be copying us. When that day comes, begin to count the days when the war will cease."

Hay Seeds for Confetti

Weddings in China are arranged by "go-betweens"—usually the busy old gossips of the district—who get a commission on the amount paid by the bridegroom to the father of the bride. On the wedding day the bride is clad in red and carried in a Sedan chair covered with red. Anybody has a right to turn back the chair curtains and take a look at her. Her hair is elaborately oiled, and so all the other girls throw hayseeds at her, which stick. On reaching the home of her husband the bride has to submit to the candid criticisms of the entire family. The strange wedding ceremony consists of the husband and wife eating rice from each other's bowl. Of course, there is a feast, but it does not cost much, for every guest is expected to contribute something.—London Answers.

Relief at Last

"Did Peck leave his widow with much?"

"With much satisfaction, I think, poor fellow."

Peronne Battleground

History Tells of Stirring Scenes Enacted in Olden Days

The western ground whereon the great war is being decided is one of the famous battlefields of French history. It was called of old Santerre, the "bloody ground," but never was its name so true as today. In Peronne, two French kings have suffered imprisonment—Charles the Simple for six years in the tenth century and Louis XI for three days in the fifteenth century.

The latter incident has more to do with today's events than it may seem to have, for King Louis was on a friendly visit to Charles the Bold of Burgundy at Peronne when he was imprisoned by his host on the charge of having stirred up the burghers of Liege to revolt, and he was not released until he had signed the treaty of Peronne, which freed Flanders from France and so laid the foundation for independent Belgium.

No human being dared remind King Louis of this humiliating experience, but strange to say, the magpies took to singing "Peronne, Peronne" wherever he went until he recovered the town. To do this he was obliged to bribe the British to withdraw the Duke of Burgundy. A payment of 75,000 crowns to Edward IV. and proportionate sums to his ministers won them over, and a match was arranged between Charles the dauphin and Edward's daughter.

Neither king would trust the other—and with good reason—so the parents of the happy pair met on a bridge across the Somme, with a strong wooden grill between them, through which they ventured to shake hands.

Butter Production On the Prairies

The quantity of butter shipped to Vancouver during the New Zealand export season, which ended June 30, was only 213 tons as against 1,385 tons during the corresponding period in 1914-15. The largest quantity of butter imported into Canada during any one year was in 1913, when a total of 3,567 tons was received, most of which came from New Zealand.

The falling-off in imports from New Zealand is due to increasing production on the prairies. It is expected that the Prairie Provinces, besides supplying British Columbia needs, will hereafter have butter for export.

Cats' Eyes

As showing how widely the permanently blue eyes of cats differ from other eyes, it is noted that immediately the eyes of white cats that are to have permanently blue eyes open they shine bright red in the dark, and neither the ephemeral kitten blue nor any other colored eye does this.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"As the poet says," remarked Cassidy, who is fond of showing his learning, "phwat's in a name?"

"Well," replied Casey, "call me wan that Oi don't loike and Oi'll show yez."

Describing the Kaiser

Steeven's Portrait of the Kaiser Recalled

In the great war, with its multitude of clever correspondents, two of the most eminent of whom have just favored Toronto with a visit, to wit, Frederick Palmer and "Ian Hay," it is to be hoped that the brilliant men of other campaigns will not be forgotten. One of the brightest of these was G. W. Steevens; there is much of his work that deserves to survive. In his "Glimpses of Three Nations," he draws a picture of the Kaiser which may be regarded as prophetic. The wonder is now that everybody did not see what fruit lay ripening in the German husk. As Stevens saw them at the end of the last century they were people who individually and collectively always "went the limit." The Kaiser "could not possibly improve on his solemnity of aspect were it never so necessary if he ever had a tragic, immortal moment, a new retreat from Moscow, or a new surrender of Sedan, he could not look any more impressive than he does when he is going out for a drive." Another picture of the Kaiser is given by Steevens as he rode through a crowd in Berlin. "A man of middle size sitting constrainedly and bolt upright; a dead yellow skin, hard-pencilled brows, a straight masterful nose, lips jammed close together under a dark moustache pointing straight upwards to the whites of his eyes. A face at once repulsive and pathetic, so harsh and strong was it, so grimly solemn. A face in which no individual feature was very dark, but which altogether was black as thunder. He raised his gloved hand in a swift mechanical salute, and turned his head impassively from left to right; but there was no courtesy in the salute, no light in the eye, no smile on the tight mouth for his loyal subjects. He looked like a man without joy, without love, without pity, without hope. He looked like a man who had never laughed, like a man who could never sleep. A man might wear such a face who felt himself turning slowly into ice." This is a picture that was regarded at the time as unsympathetic, but it is a revelation in itself, and the man who wrote it had a clearer knowledge of his subject than so many who believed that the Kaiser was the peacemaker of Europe, and that while he lived war would be impossible. "Without joy, without love, without pity, without hope!" — From the Toronto World.

At the Opera

Rich Lumberman (at the opera): By jinks, Mame, that's music, such as I calls music.

City Niece: I hardly thought you would appreciate it, uncle.

Lumberman: Why, by jinks, Mame, it sounds just like my three sawmills on Beaver Creek all runnin' at once. —Boston Globe.

The children attending schools in Middlesbrough, England, have collected in halfpennies $50,000 for war funds, an increase of $20,000 on the corresponding period last year.

Wear Those Comfortable Old Shoes This Winter

And Show Your Patriotism and Thrift —Inexpensive Rubbers or Overshoes Will Protect Your Feet

The spectacular rise in leather prices has a significance far beyond its painful effect on our personal expenses—it is becoming a serious matter for the Government and our soldiers at the Front.

The war is using up leather much faster than it is being produced. The reserve, particularly of high-grade leather, is steadily diminishing. If the soldiers are to have plenty for shoes and equipment, and if the Government is to be able to procure it at prices within reason, civilians must economize on it to the limit.

This is the reason well-worn shoes are no longer a discredit, but an honor—an evidence that the wearer puts patriotism before pride, thrift before vanity.

Fortunately the prevailing moderate prices of rubbers and overshoes make this practicable. In most cases they cost little more than before the war, and a very small expenditure for either will protect the old shoes perfectly through the winter, keep the feet dry and comfortable, and guard the wearer's health. Many are also following the sensible course of wearing rubber boots or "rubbers and socks" for working around the stables, in the woods, or in the fields during the cold, wet weather. Not the least of their advantages is their cleanliness around the house.

Wearing rubbers or overshoes is one of the rare cases where virtue brings its own reward, for in addition to the very considerable money saving, what is there that affords such solid comfort as a well-worn pair of shoes?

Saving Shoe-Leather Is a Public Service as Well as a Private Economy

[illegible]

HOW THE DAUGHTERS OF BRITAIN ARE HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

THOUSANDS ARE ENGAGED IN MUNITION WORKS

Hall Caine, the Well Known British Author, Paints a Vivid Picture Of the Awesome Sights in Woolwich, where Women Perform Much of the Work of Shell Making

We have always been proudly conscious of what the sons of Britain have been doing at the front. Is it not time we realized what the daughters of Britain are doing at home?

Though the vast Arsenal of Woolwich is at our own doors, few of us who sleep in London have any real sense of its colossal presence, its immense significance, the tremendous force it stands for. Its origin dates back to other wars, but when the present war began its workers were only 14,000 in all, without a woman of their number. Now there are 17,000 women and 50,000 men.

That is not all. Notwithstanding its fierce reality Woolwich is a symbol rather than a geographical expression. To that centre on the Thames three and a half miles by two and a half, with its numberless workshops, its endless avenues and its hundred and twenty miles of internal railway, there radiate the activities of scores of associate factories round about, so that 30,000 workers more, chiefly women (97,000 in all), are feeding this almost fathomless reservoir. Woolwich is a great mechanical octopus with arms that reach over, across and around London and the country about it.

Before going into the women's workshops you are taken to the forges of the men, for it is impossible to come to Woolwich without seeing the awful basilicas of bridled force in which the mammoth guns are created. Here is one of them, a vast place, as big as Albert Hall. A colossal Nasmyth hammer, with a blow of 40 tons, is pounding on a thick block of white-hot steel. First a gentle tap to make sure of position and then a thunderous thud that makes the earth quake beneath your feet.

A few moments later you are in another vast forge, but here there is nearly no noise and hardly any motion. A gigantic press of 4,000 tons power is drilling a hole through another enormous block of white-hot metal. The great thing seems almost as large as the facade of St. Mark's at Venice, and not unlike it in form, although stark and black. Under its open arch, without a sound or the appearance of a hand to guide them, and with a motion that is almost ghostlike, the great anvils with their burning freight glide into position.

A score of stalwart men, stripped to the waist, stand round with long iron rods and pinchers. They push a thick black ring of apparently cold metal on the top of the white-hot block. One man stands under a huge clock with his hand on a lever. No one speaks. There is scarcely a sound. Presently there comes slowly down, as from the keystone of the monster machine, a shining column of steel. It reaches the black ring, presses down on it, descends without a pause to the white-hot block, rests on top of it for a moment, there is a thud as of something falling into a pit beneath, and then the column rises, the arch is reopened, and the ring has disappeared, having passed through the metal and dropped to the ground below. The sense of silent, irrestible, oceanic, almost motionless power has left you breathless. . . .

But perhaps the most awesome of all sights in Woolwich is that of the big furnace house for manufacturing the steel. I think I have witnessed in various parts of the world many scenes of Nature in her wrath—scenes of earthquake, eruption, tidal wave, geyser and boiling river—but I doubt if I have ever been more awed, more moved, and in a sense more terrified, than by the spectacle here presented of the physical forces of Nature chained and harnessed to the work of men.

But Woolwich has a world of operations that are entirely suitable for women, and in a few minutes more we are in the midst of them. There is a new shop worked entirely by women, having been built for them since the beginning of the war. The vast place covers an area which is apparently as great as that of Trafalgar Square. Two thousand women are here, and there is room for three thousand in all. Innumerable lathes, generally of small size, cover the cemented floor, with pulleys and wheels spinning in the air above them. It is a dense forest of machinery, pulsing and throbbing and whirring and tossing as from some unseen storm.

There is at first something so incongruous in the spectacle of women working masses of powerful machinery (or, indeed, any machinery more formidable than a sewing machine) that for a moment, as you stand at the entrance, the sight is scarcely believable. But you go in and move round, and after a while the astonishing fact seems perfectly natural. Although most of the machines in this shop are small, some are large, and a few alarming. Here is a slip of a girl working one of the latter kind, a huge thing that has two large wheels like mill-wheels revolving at either side of her, and though she looks like a child in the jaws of some great black monster she does not seem to be the least afraid. Here is another young girl who is feeding a round disc with bits of metal that look like discolored farthings, and as her own particular Caliban eats them up it utters from its interior a hoarse grunt that hits you like a blow on the brain, yet she does not seem to hear.

But most of the work done by the women looks simple enough, and seems perfectly natural to their sex, although it has always hitherto been done by men. One woman is turning base plates for shells on a turret lathe. Another is cutting copper bands for shells from tubes. Another is pressing the copper bands into their places. Yet another is riveting brass plugs on to high explosive shell bodies. Some are drilling the holes through the six-inch shells. Others are rough-turning the shell surfaces, and yet others are gauging and parting-off the bodies of the huge eight-inch high explosives. Many are making shell fuses, a task in which women have become amazingly proficient, and many more are at work at the inspection board, where, being trained to the use of one gauge only, they have developed an efficiency to which man have never attained.

All the women wear the same uniform, a khaki-colored overall girdled at the waist, and a cap of the shape of a bathing-cap. This is in the interests of safety, lest the dress or the hair of the operator should be caught in the pulleys and belts of the machinery; but it has the further and not altogether negligible advantage, in the eyes of the male creature, of being extremely becoming.

Their hard work does not seem to be doing much harm to their health, for their eyes are bright, their cheeks are fresh, and there is hardly any evidence of fatigue among them. The clamorous and deafening noise of the machinery, its jar and whirr and clank, which make your temples throb, sings (after their first days in the factory) like music in their ears, and they would miss it if it stopped. They work day and night, in two shifts of 12 hours each, with a break of an hour for dinner and half an hour for tea. Their pay, which is usually by the piece, is generally large, the minimum being, I think, a pound a week, and the maximum five or seven pounds. . . .

They talk very little—indeed, hardly at all. Perhaps their work requires all their attention; perhaps their spirits are under the spell of the deadly things they are dealing with. Some of them are wearing over their mouths and nostrils light green veils that are like the veils of Arab women inverted; others, in their indifference to danger, have tucked their respirators into their waistbands and are working with nostrils and mouths exposed.

It is not for long we can bear to look on a scene like this, so fearfully charged with spiritual as well as physical tragedy, and when we step back to the causeway outside we breathe more freely.—Hall Caine, in London Daily Chronicle.

Livestock Production

World Will Look to America for Stock After the War

The whole world will look to this continent, particularly Canada, for replenishing its supply of cattle, which has been reduced to unprecedented proportions by the war, and means towards supplying this need were outlined by H. S. Arkell, assistant livestock commissioner for the Dominion, in evidence submitted to the Dominion's Royal Commission at Ottawa. He made several recommendations. First was an intelligent system of handling the industry. Animal statistics were needed, and not as now, every ten years.

Statistics should also show the quality and conditions as well as the number of cattle. There should be definite periods during the year for marketing cattle, so that the farmers could raise cattle to suit that time. Statistics should be neutral and not biased for commercial reasons. Information and statistics should also be supplied regarding the condition in competitive cattle raising countries, such as the Argentine and the United States. Field officers ought to be appointed in Canada, and at least one technically trained man should be stationed in Great Britain to organize the export trade.

Money in Sheep

Good Returns Shown at Demonstration Farm at Vermilion

Men who are making money out of sheep on Alberta farms cannot understand why there are so few farmers who can be persuaded that sheep deserve to have a place with cattle and hogs. It is significant that the majority of pure-bred cattle breeders have realized the value of sheep in diversified farming, and each has a large or small flock in conjunction with the cattle.

As an instance of what profits are sometimes realized on sheep, the case of the demonstration farm at Vermililon may be cited. Several fine Oxfords are kept on the farm, and one of the ewes last spring gave birth to three lambs. Later in the season two of these lambs were disposed of at $20 each, while the third is a very fine animal and still with the flock. In addition to the profits through the sale of her offspring, the ewe produced a fleece of wool which brought between $3 and $4. While this is an exceptional case, it is evident that even under average conditions the sheep can be regarded as a money maker.

48,798 Suicides in Five Years

The Spectator, an insurance paper of New York, states that there have been 48,798 suicides in the United States in five years. San Diego, Cal., has the record of the biggest suicide rate in the country, it being 63.3 per 100,000 of population. San Francisco is not far behind, having a rate of 55.7. Sacramento is also a place conducive to suicide, apparently, for its rate is 51.2. August, Ga., had the lowest rate of all American cities which were investigated, the record in 1915 being four persons per 100,000. Mobile, Ala., also was low, with 5.3. Auburn, N.Y., had a record of 5.4.

Did Not Worry Her

"Mary," cried Mrs. White to her maid, as she was dressing for the dinner, "what shall I do? I've just had a most dreadful accident and don't know what's going to happen. I've broken my new hand glass. It means seven years' unhappiness."

"Lor, mum," replied Mary, "don't you set no heed on that! Look at me. I'm not fretting and I've just broken the large pier glass in the drawing room." — Milwaukee Sentinel.

Well Trained

"Substez is a perfect husband."

"I never heard he was so wonderful."

"Well, every time he sees a mailbox he feels in his pockets."—Buffalo Express.

Popular This Season

Young Lady (with hopes): What do you think is the fashionable color for a bride?

Male Shopwalker: Tastes differ, but I should prefer a white one.

The Status of Women In Saskatchewan

There Is One Place, Anyway, Where the Rights of Women Are Recognized

Here are some privileges possessed by women in the province of Saskatchewan—submitted without reference to the political principles involved:

Every person, male or female (with a few exceptions), of the age of 21, and a British subject either by birth or naturalization, who has resided in the province for twelve months and in the electoral division for three months, is, after registration, entitled to vote at the election of members to the provincial legislature. The exceptions consist of criminals, lunatics and customarily debarred classes.

Every person qualified as above, male or female, not particularly disqualified by the Legislative Assembly Act, is also entitled to run as a candidate for election to the provincial legislature.

Every person, male or female, of the age of twenty-one years (eighteen in rural municipalities), who is the owner or occupant of assessable property, is entitled, with certain exceptions as to residence, to vote in municipal elections. In rural municipalities and villages no particular valuation is required for the property; in towns and cities, a valuation of $200, or householders' tenancy is required.

No husband is allowed to transfer, mortgage or sell his "homestead" without his wife's consent, the wife's signature being necessary on all documents affecting the title, with a declaration that she has signed with full understanding and of her own free will. The "homestead" may mean farm homes or city homes.

A widow must obtain at least one-third of her husband's estate.

In isolated country districts, financial assistance to the extent of $25 in maternity cases to persons who without such aid would be unable to engage medical assistance, is made by the Government.

The Supply of "Jobs"

Increase of Situations Not So Important as That of the Supply of Products

"In a recent number of this publication the statement was made that shorter train runs on the railways would necessarily increase the number of men required in the transportation service, and compel a corresponding withdrawal of men from the productive industries. The idea that anybody should be disturbed over this effect strikes the editor of a newspaper in one of the leading cities of the middle west as most amusing. Commenting upon it, he says:

"But it sure does take a New York bank to father the proposition that the creation of more jobs means national calamity."

The fact that this paragraph should appear as editorial comment in a newspaper of large circulation indicates how widespread is the view that the number of jobs is more important than the volume of product. The writer seemingly would not understand how there could be any advantage in accomplishing a given amount of work with six men if 12 men could be employed upon it. Nowhere, in his opinion, outside of a New York bank, could anybody be found who would deliberately sacrifice six jobs in this manner. Presumably he has seen no advantage to the public in the vast expenditures that have been made to improve the road beds and increase the motive and carrying power of trains. Indeed, it may be wondered whether he sees any advantage in having railways at all, for it would require a great many more men to transport the freight of the country in wheelbarrows. What a glorious country for "jobs" China must be, where they have practically no labor-saving machinery.

This idea that jobs are of more importance than product, and that the chief problem of society is to provide everybody with a job, instead of to increase the supply of food, clothing and other desirable things, would be ridiculous if it was not so prevalent and so serious an obstacle to industrial progress.

There is a scarcity today of wheat, corn, potatoes, meats, cotton and wool. They are all bringing almost fabulous prices, but the prices cannot increase the supply, except as they may check the movement of young men away from the farms into railroading and other occupations. Wages in the cities can never advance fast enough to keep pace with the cost of living, if the movement from farm to city continues. There is a shortage of labor on the farms. It is made up in part by the use of labor-saving machinery, and what a depressing loss of jobs there was when the self-binder entered the grain fields!

In the last analysis what is wanted is not more jobs, but more things; more grain, more meat, more potatoes, more materials for clothing, more materials for houses, larger and better houses, more comforts in the houses, etc., etc., and there is no hope of supplying these wants except by more efficient industry. Instead of making each job occupy as many workers as possible, we want each man's work to be as productive as possible. If this idea, of the public interest in the multiplication of jobs, would be made dominant, industry would be revolutionized. The high cost of living would come tumbling down, and the problem how we can keep our factories running after the war would be solved.

Petrified Body Found

While removing bodies from a small cemetery near Port Huron, a digger removed the body of a petrified woman who was buried more than fifty years ago. The features were as natural as on the day of the funeral, it is declared, but the head broke off during the movement owing to the brittle condition of the body.

Said Something Pleasant

Mother: I'm glad you had a nice time at the party dear. I hope you remembered to say something pleasant to Elsie's mother just before leaving.

Marjory: Oh, yes, I did, mamma. I smiled and said, "I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I 'spected."

Their Intentions

Edith: I don't intend to be married until after I am thirty.

Maud: And I don't intend to be thirty until after I am married.

If Germany Should Win

The Men Who Could Go to the Front But Stays at Home

No one can read the news from England these days without being awakened to the dread that has been stirring in many hearts during the past two years, the dread that all might not be as well as our patriotic hopes would suggest, that the hour for the British Empire might have come as for so many others in the past, that Germany with her strength, her determination, her efficiency, her unscrupulous and apparently indomitable will was achieving the victory which we had lightly been taking for granted.

There is no disloyalty in facing the facts. There is no treason in preparing for the worst. Without knowledge of the facts, without preparation for the worst, victory is impossible. King George himself told us this months ago. Mr. Lloyd George told us last year that if we did not put forth every effort we could not win. We are not putting forth every effort, and **we are not sure that we are not losing.** Hundreds, if not thousands of our citizens go about our streets, and they appear to be indifferent whether Germany wins or not. It would be well for those who adopt this careless attitude to become acquainted with what will happen if Germany wins.

Canada is the chief prize that Germany would desire to wrest from Britain. Germany knows that possession of the mineral wealth of the world means world-rulership. Germany took the provinces of Alsace and Loraine on account of their coal and iron. Silesia was taken for the same reason. The announcement is now made by Germany that Belgium is indispensable to Germany. This is on account of her coal and iron. The northern departments of France are valuable for the same reason. It is for her mineral wealth rather than her prairie lands that Germany casts longing eyes on Canada. If Germany wins, Canada becomes a German colony. There will be no more bilingual disputes. German will be the one official language. There will be no dispute about militarism in the schools. Everybody will do military service. When Germany felt ready to conquer the United States we would march at the Kaiser's orders to settle Uncle Sam. For if Britain and her present allies are defeated the United States has nothing wherewith to support any argument against the subjection of the Stars and Stripes to the Kaiser's eagles.

We may deplore what has happened in Belgium, but if we protested we should be served as Belgium has been served. There is nothing that has happened in Europe that would not happen to us if German arms should triumph in Europe in this campaign.

The man who could go to the front and stays at home, the woman who could influence a man to go to the front and keeps him back will be responsible for the fall of the British Empire if Germany should win.

Are any of these who read this shouldering this responsibility?—Toronto World.

Canadians Will Have To Supply Shells Needed

Contracts in States Are Not Going to Be Renewed

English shell contracts in the United States virtually all run out within six months, after the first of the year, and will not be renewed, it was announced by J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada. This would increase Canadas' responsibilities in the future and Canadian munition manufacturers will be expected to fulfil their contracts for 1917, he said.

Mr. Flavelle has been abroad consulting with the Minister of Munitions and his assistants, and this announcement was accepted as the message of Great Britain to the Dominion.

"Of course Britain will still continue to purchase copper, brass, steel and other raw material from the States," he said, "but she will not purchase any more of the finished shells. The minister considers that two years' probation is sufficient and will expect Canada to fulfill the promise she made for munitions in 1917. In fact, it would be a grave blunder if the contracts were not fulfilled. Canada is still behind with her deliveries."

He added that few people realized what a tremendous factor the Dominion has become in munitions production, of the magnitude of the task before it.

Timothy Seed Cleaned at Elevator

C. E. Austin, general manager of Canadian government elevators, states that for the first time in his experience the province of Alberta has raised timothy seed, which in previous years has always been imported from the United States. This is the first time, indeed, that it has been raised in Canada, and it is equal to that produced across the line. He has installed at the government elevator in Calgary special machinery to clean the seed.

The Farmers' Union of New South Wales has passed a resolution requesting the state government to push with the utmost vigor its scheme for handling wheat in bulk. Hitherto the Pacific trade in grain has been handled in bags, but since the war there has been difficulty in securing the bags. The bulk handling scheme includes the erection of terminal elevators.

New York's Tallest Buildings

The five tallest buildings in New York, with the height of each, are as follows: Woolworth, Broadway and Park place, 750 feet; Metropolitan, Madison square, 700 feet 3 inches; Singer, Broadway, near Liberty street, 612 feet 1 inch; Municipal, Centre street and Park row, 560 feet 1 inch; Bankers' Trust, Wall and Nassau streets, 530 feet.

In a certain shop hangs a sign, framed in black, reading thus:

"We regret to inform our honored customers that our good and generous friend, Mr. Credit, expired today. He was a noble soul, always willing and helpful, but had been failing for some time. May he rest in peace. Pay cash."

Legal But Unlikely

The Angler: Is this public water, my man?

The Inhabitant: Aye.

The Angler: Then it won't be a crime if I land a fish?

The Inhabitant: No, it'll be a miracle.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

What the Allies Intend

Firm Resolve to Secure the Peace of Europe for a Century

Two great forces make for the continuance of the struggle. One is the firm resolve of the allied powers that will make its renewal impossible, that will assure the peace of Europe for a century. When they talk of "crushing Germany," the meaning is that the military power and the military ideals, the Imperial arrogance of Germany, must be destroyed. In Germany the chief motive for continuing the struggle is the desperate need of the militarists and Imperialists to save themselves, the dread of what they know will happen to them when the war ends in their defeat. It is an interest separate and distinct from the interests of the German people. Could the people be made to see and understand that the dynasty and the military and agrarian classes are fighting for themselves, not really for Germany or for German subjects, that the dreadful burdens they are bearing, the sacrifices they are compelled to make, are not in their own behalf, but to save the ruling classes from overthrow, there would come a day of reckoning in Germany that would very quickly end the fighting. —From the New York Times.

German General Fled on Donkey

Was Disturbed at Breakfast By Rude British Tommies

One German general in the midst of war and frequent bombardments was able to live amid peace and plenty in a capacious cellar, with beer and much German food, according to the story told by E. de Fenquieres, in the Petit Parisien.

The discovery of the general's subterranean quarters in Beaumont, where he breakfasted every morning in pajamas, caused much merriment among the British soldiers. The commander was thenceforth nicknamed "General von Pajamas."

The place of honor on the walls of the dining-room was given to a picture of the Kaiser, beneath which was a keg of Muenchner brew, flanked on each side by champagne magnums improvised with cartridges of a "155" shell. Here the doughty general lived in fine style, quaffing the celebrated beer and dining on the food he had in a well stocked larder. The capture of Beaumont revealed all this.

The General was in this simple garb and his accustomed place when the shock of the British shell rain began. He had already devoured three fried eggs and was contemplating a slice of ham. He bellowed a command to his orderly, an old Silesian peasant.

"What beasts those English are!" he shouted. "Go see if they are not going to let me finish my breakfast in peace!" He had drawn a glass of beer when a sergeant rushed in unannounced.

"The English are masters of the trenches! The village is about to be taken!" he shouted with a perfunctory salute.

The general swore like the Flanders veteran he was, and spilled the beer on his pyjamas. Heedless of the accident, he fumbled here and there searching for his tunic. It was not to be found, and the concussion of the great guns had already given way to the crackling fire of rifles.

Tethered at the very doorpost was a fortunate creature whose breakfast had not been disturbed by shellfire or Highland yells. It was a lowly donkey, such as carried fagots in more peaceful times, and it munched contentedly from a nosebag.

This providential beast proved to be the means of the general's escape. While his pyjamas flapped in the keen air and his slippered heels beat a devil's tattoo on the flank of the amazed donkey, whose nosebag, spilling grain at every jump, lent an air of hilarity to the scene, the general out-Gilpined John himself, and eventually arrived safe and sore behind his own lines.

The story was told by the Silesian orderly, for whom no donkey was provided. He, together with the ham, the keg, the shells and the Kaiser's picture, fell into the hands of the victors.

Alberta's Coal Output Increasing

The output of the coal mines in the province of Alberta for the present year is estimated by John Stirling, chief mine inspector, at from 4 1-4 to 4 1-2 million tons, practically a million tons increase upon the production of 1915.

The output then was 3,400,000 tons. The province of Nova Scotia was the only province in Canada that passed it in production, with between five and six million tons. The output of the adjacent province of British Columbia was 2,209,289 tons. This year Alberta will again be the second largest coal producing province in Canada.

Illinois Man Buys Big Alberta Ranch

An important land transaction has recently been closed by which W. J. Alexander, of Sidell, Illinois, has purchased a big ranch in Southern Alberta in the vicinity of Lethbridge, containing 4,640 acres. Approximately 1,500 acres are plowed, ready for drilling next spring. This past year, one 300-acre field of wheat produced a yield that averaged 42 1-2 bushels per acre.

Naughty Shell

The busy old lady was calling at the wounded soldier's home. "How did it happen, William?" she inquired.

"Shell, mum."

"A shell? Dear me. Did it explode?"

"Explode, mum?" replied William wearily. "Oh, I wouldn't say that, mum. It just crept up quietly be'ind me—and bit me."

Coals to Newcastle

The woman of the house answered the knock at the door of the tumble-down home.

"How do you do?" said the visitor. "I am Miss Smith, the school nurse, and I have come to give you a few suggestions on child welfare."

"Aw, gwan," answered the mother, cheerfully. "Wot d'ye know about kids? Haven't I had ten, and ain't four o' them livin'?"—Harper's Magazine.

Realism

The Author: Well, how did you like my play? Didn't you think the church scene realistic?

The Critic: Intensely so. Why, a great many of us actually went to sleep while it was on.—London Saturday Journal.

A VICTORY FOR GERMAN ARMS IS DECLARED TO BE IMPOSSIBLE

ABSOLUTE DEFEAT IS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME

Russian General Believes That the Enemy Never Had a Chance Of Winning, and Russians To-Day Demand Continuation Of War to a Successful Conclusion

Russia will save Rumania from the Teutonic menace, and next spring will have the strongest army she has had since the war began, Gen. Brussiloff told Stanley Washburn, the London Times correspondent, at Russian headquarters on the Carpathian front. Gen. Brussiloff commands all the Russian armies that made the great sweep into Galicia in the summer.

"I speak with authority when I say that from the common soldier up, the united sentiment of Russia is that Rumania should be protected, helped and supported in every possible way," said the Russian commander.

"The Rumanians must feel faith in the great heart of the Russian people," General Brussiloff continued. "They must know that in the efforts we are making to save them this sentiment is the dominant factor, not merely a question of our own self-interest to protect our flank left.

"Rumania is now feeling for the first time the pressure of war and the bitterness of defeat, but Rumania must realize that defeats are but incidents of a greater campaign. Behind her stands great Russia, who will see that her brave little ally who came into the war for a just cause does not ultimately suffer for daring to espouse the cause for which we are all fighting.

"Personally, never since the beginning have I believed that the enemy had a chance of winning. While they are able to continue successful offensives it is difficult for them to realize that they are not approaching a successful peace.

"This summer's operations mark a definite period of defeat. That period dates from the time when the Allies, co-ordinating their programmes, seized from the enemy the capacity for continuing the offensives and dictating their strategy to us.

"From the beginning of the operations this summer on the Russian southwestern front the enemy has lost control of the situation. In spite of his superhuman efforts to regain the initiative, he has utterly failed to do so. Again and again on this front the enemy's design to block our plans and throw us back on the defensive has been ruined by the valor and fortitude of our heroic troops.

"Simultaneously our brave allies on the west were beginning a summer's campaign which must by now have demonstrated to the German high command that with all its material it can construct no defensive works that the British and French cannot surely, if slowly, destroy. Italy, too, has had successes.

"If there remain any Germans who are still hopeful of their cause, let them realize that today, when the Central Powers already have lost the initiative and are finding difficulty in refilling their ranks, Russia has not yet reached the zenith of her power.

"Surely no intelligent German can expect victory. It is simply a question of how long they are willing to continue the war, of which the end is absolutely foreshadowed today.

"Russia's full power will only be approached next year, when we shall have the largest and best army since the beginning of the war. Even this year we have been obliged to conduct our offensive with an inferiority of material and heavy guns. Next year we shall have material in equality with the enemy and a superiority in human resources which will steadily increase as long as the war endures.

"The morale of the Russian people has been slowly rising for two years. It is my absolute personal conviction that if it were possible to take a vote of the entire population, 99 out of 100 Russians today would demand the continuation of the war to a definite and final victory regardless of its price.

"Our new levies each year are equal to the best troops. I believe they are far superior to anything which the enemy can find to send against us in next year's campaign."

Canadians Achieve Imperishable Glory

Play Part in War Which Will For Ever Distinguish Them

Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, on his recent return from England, and discussing the war, said: "Britain's forces are burning fiercely, creating steel chains by which her integral parts will be bound together as never before. It has been her boast for years that only a 'silken cord' connected the mother country with her overseas Dominions and colonies. That time is past. The war has demonstrated that unity of effort and direction must continue.

"Canada has assumed a heavy portion of the burden of the war, far greater than anyone anticipated. Canadians have stood in critical positions and have held them. They have done men's work, fulfilling the terms of the partnership that exists between the various members of the Empire. Canadians have won a name which will forever distinguish them. Never will they be confused with other nationalities on this continent. Canada will, in fact, be a senior partner in the British Empire, bearing an equal share of the burdens, reaping an equal proportionate share of the profits and filling a prominent seat at the Council table.

"Lloyd George's elevation to the Premiership undoubtedly is the outcome of a desire on the part of the more aggressive party in the House of Commons to have a Government that will prosecute the war with more vigor. The change merely indicates that the people of Great Britain intend to utilize every resource and every force at their command to insure victory.

"Britain wants peace just as soon as the demands made by her and her allies are won from Germany. Anything less is not victory.

"The masterful way in which Britain is financing the war is no less impressive than the achievements at the front. Her wealth and resources are almost limitless and are being freely and gladly pledged.

"This war is developing the individual. Every man, woman and child must do a share. Women in the United Kingdom are taking men's places at home. They have demonstrated that they can do work men heretofore have done and just as efficiently. They work on the railways, manufacture munitions, do the farm work, in fact, there is nothing except the actual fighting in the trenches that they are not doing. Every woman at man's work puts another rifle on the firing line.

"As to Canada's future, I have always been certain. The war has only hastened developments. With a population nearly equivalent to that of New York State, and a territory larger than the United States, her possibilities are vast. The quality of her fighting and her share in the war has carried her name to remote corners. Before the war immigration was rapid, but not in a measure to what it will be when peace is declared. I firmly believe that Canada will have an influx of population not unlike that in the United States about fifty years ago.

"A great deal of money and many thousands of settlers have already gone to Canada from the United States. The investor finds there a good field for his wealth, and the settler a fertile soil for his plough. Rewards have come quickly to both. Canada looks to the United States more than she ever did before, for two reasons: Money and men are plentiful here, and the supply from overseas is cut off."

The Swinging Pendulum

Voting for the Good of the Party Regardless of the Character of the Candidate

Human thought and effort, crystallized into morals, swing back and forth like a pendulum. Conditions get so bad that there is a general revolt and laws are enacted to put down the evil. Then straightway the people go to sleep, feeling secure in their new laws, and it is then the human rats come out from the darkness and begin to do their damage.

These human rats get bolder and bolder, and the sleeping public conscience gets used to their presence, and until some dreadful thing happens, the good in men is not aroused to chase the rats under cover.

So the pendulum of public morals swings to and fro, from the bad to the extreme good, each time swinging a little stronger to the good side, and the sum total of human advancement is exceedingly slow. The preachers preach, and the women pray, and the erring men go on their way, professing to love the high and noble, but voting in secret to perpetuate the shady side of life.

If it were not so tragic it would be amusing, the flimsy excuses men make for not voting for the men who would put evil on the run. On Sunday they swear allegiance to the cause of righteousness, and on Monday they wink a knowing eye, and on Tuesday they "vote 'er straight" for the good of the party, regardless of the character of the men they may be compelled to endorse. — Successful Farming.

New Canadian Training Camp

A new Canadian training command has been established in the south of England which, unlike the disposition of the training division at Shorncliffe, is to be made up of four rather widely separated camps, with headquarters at Brighton. The loss in compactness, however, is more than compensated for by the splendid location of all the camps, and the ample scope afforded for every requirement of training.

General Macdougall, of Ottawa, the general officer commanding, made for himself a splendid reputation while commanding at Shorncliffe. He will have Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn as general staff officer of the first grade. Col. Spry, assistant adjutant quartermaster-general, is to be chief administrative officer.

The Prettiest Feet

A Swiss professor states that not one woman in a score has a perfect foot, owing to the wearing of high-heeled boots and pointed toe shoes. Russian, German, American, Austrian and Dutch women, he says, have broad feet, while those of Englishwomen are too narrow to fulfill classical and healthy conditions. The women of the Latin races, excluding Frenchwomen, have the best formed and therefore the prettiest feet, the professor says.—London Mail.

Sir David Beatty's Quotation

In the album presented to the Kitchener Memorial Fund by Mrs. Ian Malcolm, the quotation contributed above his "boldly written signature" by Sir David Beatty is as follows:

Grant that with zeal and skill this day I do
What me to do behoves, what Thou commandest me to do.
Grant that I do it sharp, at point of moment fit,
And when I do it, grant me good success in it.

Sir David Beatty has done many brave things in his time, but I doubt if he has ever done a bolder than in adopting this quotation. For the four lines are a translation of part of a hymn written by a German—Johann Heermann, the writer of a long row of hymns, who has been in his grave in Poland for nearly three hundred years.—Westminster Gazette.

A Glass of Port

Doctor: A little building-up required, I think. Suppose you try a glass of port in the forenoon, and say another after lunch?

The Major: Well, I don't think I've drunk less than a bottle a day for the last 10 years. But I'll try and take another couple of glasses if you like.—Punch.

There is a shortage of University students in Germany, 45,000 having been called to the help of the House of Hohenzollern. No figures are given as to the number of casualties among them.

New Season's Evaporated Fruits Just Arrived

PRUNES, 40 x 50, 25-lb. box,	$4.00
PRUNES, 50 x 60, 25-lb. box,	3.75
PRUNES, 70 x 80, 25-lb. box,	3.35
PRUNES, 90 x 100, 25-lb. box,	3.00
PEACHES, Fancy, 25-lb. box,	3.65
PLUMS, Red, 25-lb. box,	4.25
APRICOTS, Fancy, per lb.	25c.
FIGS, White Cooking, per lb.,	15c.

A. Urquhart & Co.

APPLES

30 Boxes of Salome and Aiken Red Apples, No. 1 quality, all wrapped stock, mostly running small sizes, 175 to 200

$1.75 box

Good Values in Men's Suits

Mens Navy Serge Suits
$15.00 to $24.00

Mens Canadian Tweed Suits
$8.50 to $13.00

Mens Worsted Suits
$15.00 to $22.00

BOYS TWEED SUITS, single breasted Norfolk with bloomer pants, sizes 24 to 35.....**$3.50 to $9.00**

BOYS NAVY SERGE SUITS, single breasted, with bloomer pants, sizes 24 to 35.....**$7.50 to $10.00**

D. & A. CORSETS
A Full New Range
90c. to $4.00

P. C. CORSETS
See Our Range in this popular line
$1.00 to $2.00

UNDERWEAR

Mens Heavy Ribbed Wool Underwear, "Tiger Brand", **$1.25** to **$2.00** a garment

Mens Medium Weight Wool Underwear (Penmans) per garment **$1.90**

Mens Fleece Lined Underwear (Penmans) **$1.25** per suit.

Mens Flannelette Nightshirts all sizes **$1.25**

Mens Flannelette Pajamas, **$1.50** per suit

Mens Lined Mocha Gloves in tan and grey $1.50

Mens Lined Mocha Mitts in tan $1.50

Mens Woolen Mitts in brown and grey mixtures, 65c. & 85c.

Mens Fine Woolen Mitts, in grey and khaki 85c.

New Colored Scrims and Curtain Muslins, 12½c. 15c. and 17½c.

Exceptionally good value for these lovely new marterials a pretty range of colors to choose from in Pinks, Greens, Blues and Browns

Casement Cloths

for the low price of 17½c. a yd. Strong washable cloths 28 in. wide, Cream or Ecru ground with colored border or floral patterns Only 17½c. a yd.

New Cretonnes, Chintz, Furniture Cloths and Couch Coverings. A choice assortment of the newest in these lines now on display

Heavy All Linen Crash Towelling
17 in. wide 17½c. a yd.

Tea Towelling
Red and White check, 20 inches wide 15c. a yd.

White Bleached Cotton
good strong quality 36 in. wide 12½c. a yd.

Lonsdale Cambric
A fine even weave, extra heavy 36 inches wide 17½c. a yd.

Ladies Heavy Fleece Lined Hose, sizes 8½ to 10, 35c. or 3 pairs for $1.00.

Heavy Ribbed Fleece Lined Hose for Boys and Girls, sizes 6 1/2 to 10, 25c., 30c., 35c.

Ladies Seamless Cashmere Hose, guaranteed stainless, 60c.

Astonishing Attitude of Some Toward the Patriotic Fund

While the response to the appeal for contributions to the Patriotic Fund in the Lacombe Constituency is, on the whole, gratifying, there is an amazing lack of enthusiasm in some localities. There are people who have always been regarded as respectable citizens who have not contributed a cent in the two years that are gone and who are bold enough to refuse again this year. They are by no means all of so-called foreign blood either, but often from stock that for generations have boasted of their enlightenment and love of liberty. It is the attitude of these shirkers that is rapidly converting the Canadian people to a policy of Compulsory Military Service, and a few months more of their selfishness and utter disregard of, the claims of humanity will, beyond any possible doubt, bring about the very condition that we would all gladly avoid.

Up to a certain point one could listen with a good deal of patience to all manner of excuses. But patience has ceased to be a virtue. Some people were honest in their fears that the Patriotic Fund would not be well handled and that the money would not reach its proper destination. The man who gives that as his reason today is hiding behind a false-hood. More than two years of unequalled efficiency and almost perfect satisfaction lie behind the Patriotic Fund, and every man knows today that its administration is simply above criticism. The money is paid only to soldiers' families that are in actual need, and no family is either given money or refused it except on the advice of the local committee who reside right beside such family and know all the circumstances at first hand.

Several times in the past week some of our canvassers were told that Canada had no business to be in this war. Of course the man who makes such a remark knows perfectly well that the British fleet is the only force that has prevented Germany from over-running Europe and invading Canada. He knows perfectly well that a few submarines in the St. Lawrence today would make Canadian wheat 10 cents a bushel instead of $1.70. He knows that any country that today stands back and allows Germany to win prepares the way for centuries of world-wide butchery. He knows that the world will never be contentedly prostrate with Germany or any other nation as its master. He knows that if Germany is allowed to escape with this unthinkable crime against humanity other nations will plan equally ambitious programmes. He knows, if he thinks at all, that he is talking nonsense; that Britain had to fight and that Germany must be beaten.

But what is the use of argument? Is it not sad and disheartening to think that there can be people today who have observed the Gethsemane of the world during the past two and a half years; who know of the slaughter of Belgium and Serbia, and Poland and Armenia; who are aware of the murder of Edith Cavell and the sinking of the Luscitania, of the countless outrages against women and children, of the poison gas and the liquid fire, and of the damnable slave-raids on helpless Belgium at this moment . . . . that there are people who know it all and who can flippantly deny that it is any business of theirs or that they are under any obligation to make any sacrifice in the matter? And is it not sadder and more disheartening still to think that there are many people who, in their hearts, know and understand their duty fully, but who, in order that they may retain their clutch upon a few filthy dollars, every one of which is stained with the blood of fellow-Canadians, deliberately manufacture excuses that they know are hollow and contemptible?

PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM TURVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT

J. A. Fife, Chigwell, $10.00.
D. Foren, Chigwell, $10.00
K. C. Lundie, Chigwell, $10.00.
S. Pillman, Chigwell, $10.00.
H. C. Damron, Chigwell, $10.
G. S. Lemmon, Chigwell, $10.
J. Luckerby, Chigwell, $10.00.
A. L. Whitten, Chigwell, $1.00.
Alex. Willson, Chigwell, $10.
Arthur Willson, $5.00.
Carl Hauser, $5.00.
A. Burnet, $10.00.
Thomas Jones, $15.00.
Total, $116.00.

TEST YOUR SEED OATS

Agricultural papers have for years advocated the testing of seed grain for vitality before sowing. From conversations we have had with farmers the need for testing is imperative this year. It would appear that oats that were advanced to a certain stage when the frost of last August hit them matured, apparently good grain, but their vitality is much impaired. We are given to understand that there are a lot of fine looking oats in the country that will make very poor seed.

We heard of one farmer whose oats looked fine, and he was sure would be good seed. He planted 100 kernals, and 18 grew.

Now is the time to test your seed. Don't wait until a week or two before seeding. If you find out then that your grain is poor seed you will have to hustle to get seed and have to pay any old price besides. By testing now you have plenty of time in which to look around and get seed to suit you should your own be poor.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Village of Gull Lake.

Take Notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Village of Gull Lake will be submitted for Confirmation to the Judge presiding at the sittings of the District Court of the Judicial District of Red Deer, to be held at the Town of Lacombe on Wednesday, the Twenty-First day of February, 1917, at the hour of 10 a.m.

Dated at Lacombe, this 12th day of December, 1916.

JOHN McKENTY,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Village of Gull Lake.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.
OCTOBER 20, 1916.

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